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Art. I. *The Life of Professor Gellert; with a course of Moral Lessons delivered by him in the University of Leipsick, &c.* By Mrs Douglas. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 958. Price 18s. Hatchard. 1805.

GERMANY was formerly considered as the Bœotia of Christendom: a reproach, perhaps, then not wholly unfounded, with regard to its progress, as a nation, in moral culture, or exterior refinement. Once, the name of a German, especially in the opinion of a native of France, infallibly suggested the ideas of sloth, ignorance, and brutal sensuality: but the merit of the learned and ingenious has rescued their country, from the contempt to which it had been degraded by the excesses of the noble, or the barbarism of the clown. There is scarcely any pursuit which has not derived credit and advantage from their shining talents or persevering exertions. In the several sciences connected with chemistry and medicine, in the mathematics and metaphysics, in theological literature, and the art of war, they have acquired just celebrity; and their deficiency in the fine arts, we must allow to be, in some degree, balanced by their superiority in the various departments of music. In the ranks of poetry and fiction, they have discovered considerable ability; and Gellert, in addition to his fame as a poet and fabulist, has rarely been exceeded as an animated Moralist, or as a Christian Philosopher.

The life of this amiable man, which chiefly occupies the first of the volumes before us, though not enlivened by various or important events, becomes interesting by the minute delineation it presents of his character and talents: and this, we apprehend, to a considerable number of English readers, will possess the merit of novelty. He has been justly styled by an ingenious writer, the Cowper of Germany; and, though his poetical powers will not bear the comparison, he greatly resembled that excellent man in the graces of his epistolary compositions, in the sweetness of his temper, in the fervour of his feelings as a friend and a christian, in the distressing melancholy which embittered his life, and in the rank which he holds in the love and veneration of his country.

Christian Furchtegott (Fear God) Gellert, born at Haynichen in Saxony, in 1715, was the third son of a venerable minister of that name. Having studied four years at Leipsic, he was designed for the clerical profession, which his infirm health and great

timidity occasioned him to relinquish; and he afterwards devoted himself to the academical instruction of youth who resorted to that university. In this place, he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with several men of literary eminence; as Gieseke, Klopstock, Rabener, Gartner, Ebert (translator of the Night Thoughts) and the Schlegel family, in connexion with some of whom he commenced his career as an author, in a periodical work, entitled, "Amusements of the Heart and Understanding." To this publication, he contributed many tales and fables, some didactic poems, and several discourses in prose. These productions, which were afterwards republished with considerable augmentations, became uncommonly popular, and circulated extensively among every description of readers. In the beginning of one winter, we are told, our author

'saw a Saxon peasant drive up to his door, a cart loaded with firewood, who demanded of him himself, whether he was not the gentleman who composed such fine tales? On the answer he received, the peasant, joy sparkling in his eyes, with many excuses for the liberty he took, made Gellert a present of the contents of his cart, as a feeble mark of his gratitude for the pleasure he had received from reading his tales.' Vol. I. p. 50.

Not long after the publication of the tales, Gellert produced a drama, which was inserted in the Bremen magazine. Encouraged by the success of this attempt, and desirous of reforming the theatrical taste of his contemporaries, he composed a considerable number of plays, several of which, through the medium of a periodical work have recently become accessible to the English reader. In other branches of literature, the talents of Gellert rendered considerable service to his country. His "Swedish Countess," it is said, was the first romance of any merit that Germany produced; the selections from his correspondence, accompanied by some excellent observations on the epistolary style, contributed to refine the taste of his countrymen; his moral poems instructed and amused them; and his sacred songs assisted their devotions. For the success of the latter, he was particularly anxious; and his benevolent wishes were gratified by the favour they obtained from all who were sincerely attached to religion, both in the Lutheran and Calvinist churches. In Roman Catholic countries the works of Gellert were exempted from the general prohibition of poetical authors; and he received from several individuals in that communion, the most flattering acknowledgements of their approbation and esteem.

These works, however, were merely the occupation of his leisure hours; the greater part of his time was devoted to his duties as a tutor. In this capacity he became so celebrated, that "Scholars of every rank, especially the young nobility of various countries, who studied at Leipsic, ran eagerly to hear" him; and his talents were rewarded, in 1751, by the appointment of Professor Extraordinary

Extraordinary in philosophy. "He did not decidedly profess to teach religion and morality; but he hoped to associate them with studies to which they appear foreign. To this principle, we are indebted for the lessons before us; which

'added much to his celebrity. Few learned academies can boast of so numerous an audience as Gellert. It often consisted of four hundred persons, and sometimes more. But, it was not only in public that he made himself useful; he was so also in his familiar discourses with his disciples. His door was never shut to them; each of them had as free an access to him, as if he alone had been admitted to enjoy this favour.'

'Perhaps, the professor's society was not less advantageous to his disciples, than even his lessons. He had such an ascendency over the academical youth, and was so highly respected by them, that they abstained from libertinism and vice, only that they might not be deprived of the honour of being received at Gellert's and of being noticed by him.' pp. 98. 99.

The labours of this christian Socrates were highly successful: and he was amply rewarded by the tender attachment, and delicate generosity of his pupils; by the applauses of the enlightened, and the favour of the great. He had not only the pleasure of witnessing the fruit of his exertions in the circle of his own acquaintance, but he frequently received letters from foreign countries, acknowledging the beneficial effects of his writings; and at other times, anonymous remittances to a considerable amount.

An interesting anecdote is related (p. 85.) of a young officer, who compelled him, in the most delicate and gratifying manner, to accept a rouleau of louis d'ors, as a token of his thankfulness to the man whose writings had reclaimed him from vice and infidelity.

We have already hinted that the malady of Gellert bore considerable resemblance to that of Cowper; but it appears to have been rendered more peculiarly afflicting by acute bodily sufferings. The particulars of his mental distress are related at some length; and we learn that a depression of spirits, induced by continual illness, was regarded by him as an unfavourable symptom of his spiritual state. His self-examination was rigid and minute: the real and imagined deficiencies of his heart and conduct, appeared before him with aggravated magnitude; and he was ready to impute to an unregenerate heart, all the imperfections which he might fairly have ascribed to bodily infirmity. We are happy to observe, that during the last five years of his life, the distress which his illness occasioned, unlike that of Cowper, was mitigated by a happy degree of assurance and tranquillity.

The particulars of his last moments will, to many readers, be very interesting. The immediate cause of his death (in December, 1769) was a painful constipation, which resisted all the efforts of medical and surgical assistance. He submitted to the anguish

of the disease, and the frequent application of the lancet, with admirable fortitude; and so powerfully was he supported by the consolations of religion, that he was never heard to utter a complaint. He expressed the most animated hopes of final felicity, while renouncing all dependence on his own merit as the ground of acceptance; and his last accents were employed in acknowledging the benefits of religion, in recommending its interests, and fulfilling its duties.

Concerning his person and character, we are told, that

'His thinness was extreme, but nothing could be more noble than his countenance; his forehead was high, and his eyes full of expression; he had an aquiline nose and a handsome mouth. His language was clear, insinuating, and the sound of his voice had in it something so tender, that it penetrated to the bottom of the hearts of those he conversed with. He was full of candour and frankness, incapable of dissimulation and reserve; he could be serene, but was hardly ever gay; and he had so much command over his melancholy, that no one suffered from it but himself.' pp. 160—162.

His purse, though scantily supplied, was always open to indigent merit: he denied himself many gratifications, that he might the more easily relieve the necessities of others. His pleasure in conferring, and his gratitude on receiving a favour, were equally warm and lively. It was not, therefore, from a cynical parade of independence, that he declined the bounty of the opulent; but he rejoiced in the opportunity of directing the stream of munificence, into channels where it might be more beneficial. A desire of celebrity, was the propensity which he found the most difficult to be resisted: he guarded this vulnerable side of his feelings with anxious vigilance; but he admitted that he had not always been successful. His extreme sensibility to the opinions of others, exposed him to severe mortification from the attacks of insidious calumny and malevolent criticism; while, on the other hand, his ingenuous blushes betrayed the pleasure which he felt at receiving the homage of delicate and discerning approbation. We omit, with the less reluctance, several pleasing anecdotes which enliven this memoir, as we hope that many of our readers will refer to the work itself. They will derive from it some useful hints for their own direction; and cannot fail to discover additional evidence of the value of genuine religion, as a support under affliction, and a guide to virtue and felicity.—If the disciples of a Hume, or of a Voltaire, could leave to posterity the remembrance of a life so devoted to the service of mankind, of sufferings endured with so much fortitude and meekness, of a death so happy, so triumphant, there might appear less folly in rejecting Christianity.

In addition to the life of Gellert, and two Essays on Religion and Devotion, the first volume includes instructions from a father to his son at college, and also some pleasing moral portraits. They are edviently the productions of Gellert, but are paged in a distinct

distinct series; and by a blamable negligence, are totally unnoticed in the preface. The characteristic pieces, to which we may add some of those occasionally introduced in the lessons, are sketched in a very respectable manner. In the description of external circumstances, they are natural, and sufficiently minute; and in the developement of human character, they sometimes discover the penetration of a Rochefoucault, with the just principles and compassionate sympathy of a real Christian.

The Lessons, which occupy the other volumes, are intended, not so much to display the science of morals in a speculative manner and logical arrangement, as to delineate the nature, to point out the means, and enforce the practice of virtue; and to endear it to the heart, as the result of reason and the guide to happiness.—The will of God, whether naturally ascertained, or revealed in the scriptures, is acknowledged as the immediate principle and rule of virtue: the general good is considered as its object; and our own eventual advantage is appealed to as the *ultimate* motive. At the same time, the idea of self-interest is excluded from an immediate influence on our actions, as necessarily counteracting its own designs by weakening our attachment to virtue itself, and degrading the practice of it to a matter of sordid calculation. On the contrary, obedience to the will of God, from feelings of reverence, gratitude, and love, is to be the immediate and operative inducement to the performance of all our duties. Such we apprehend to be our author's ideas as a moral philosopher, although they are no where expressed in a methodical form.—They agree in substance with the principles of Hartley.

Our lecturer constantly refers to Christianity as the only school of correct and refined virtue; he displays its infinite superiority over the theories of the wisest heathens; and ascribes to its illuminating influence all the boasted sufficiency which modern sages have attributed to the religion of nature. Such remarks have been anticipated and repeated by many writers of celebrity: but they can never lose their importance; and they derive a certain novelty in the lessons of Gellert, from the familiar yet energetic style in which they are delivered. The following passage is a specimen of the spirited eloquence which occasionally enlivens and enforces his arguments. It relates to the modern Epicurean system of infidelity, which establishes present interest as the rule of action. This system, supported by the patronage of rank and royalty, was extended by every method that ingenuity could devise or ability pursue. It was already spreading its baleful influence over the continent, which it was so soon to deluge with outrage and devastation.

'Yes, if there does not exist a God, the disposer and judge of my actions, if there is no virtue, if the soul is not immortal, and if consequently there are neither rewards nor punishments to be expected after

this life, why, when I can do it with impunity, should not I allow myself to be carried away by the violence of my passions?

'From the moment I disbelieve these truths, I may be tempted to become a villain, fearing neither God nor man. According to the principles of the infidel, the blackest attempt, the most atrocious ingratitude, ceases to be a crime, when my own gratification is concerned. I shall cunningly seize on the property of others, when it can be to my own profit, and I shall by means of poison, get rid of a neighbour whose wife I cannot otherwise possess? Cheating, treachery, perjury, would seem lawful to satisfy my rapacity. The ties of blood and friendship would be considered as prejudices. My wife whom I love as my own soul would be taken from me; my family loaded with infamy by the dishonouring a daughter who was its chief delight; my son, my dearest hope would be taught to rebel against me, he would be turned into a villain, and an impious blasphemer. I no longer then possess any thing that I can depend on as my own: no security is to be expected but by the means of violence and artifice! My superior has no longer any motives of action but the desire of satiating his unruly passions! And shall I obey him? Inferiors then no longer take laws but from themselves, and from a self interest which will lead them to free themselves if possible from all authority, and even to attempt the very life of their masters! And could I resolve to govern? No more good faith, no more charity would exist to bind men together: interest alone would be their supreme law. And it is in this society of impostors, ungrateful, perjured wretches, thieves, murderers, incestuous persons and Atheists, that you infidels would have me live! O enemies of God and men! The happiness you offer in this world, would be of a sort to make me curse the day of my birth.' Vol. II. pp. 69, 70.

In the latter part of this volume, are to be found some important rules for advancement in knowledge, virtue, and happiness; for the government of the passions; and the care and improvement of the bodily faculties. In the chapter which relates to the means of promoting piety, we find, among other works, Doddridge's Rise and Progress strongly recommended; and immediately afterwards Tillotson's Sermons; to which the translator adds Prettyman's Elements.

The third volume commences with some remarks on the desire of riches, the manner of employing them, and the virtues of moderation and frugality. In a subsequent Lesson, our author illustrates the benefit of applying to natural history and philosophy, to vindicate the arrangements of creation and providence; but these examples are merely hasty sketches, and appear meagre and insipid, compared with the Reflections of his countryman Sturm, or the elaborate work of our late venerable Paley. In his remarks on the moderation of our desires, on patience, humility, and universal benevolence, the Professor appears to greater advantage. His Lesson on Education contains some important observations; with which most of our readers, however, have probably been long acquainted, from several valuable treatises on

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that subject. The letters conclude with some reflections on the duties and pleasures connected with the various ties of affection and kindred; and with a short exposition of our obligations toward God, as the source of all inferior duties.

On topics which have been so frequently investigated, no one will expect much originality of thought; or will be surprised, if he meet occasionally with some trite and obvious propositions: but most readers will allow that the author is entitled to considerable praise, for the interest which he has attached to an almost exhausted subject, the justness of his remarks, and the energy of his applications; and for his constant reference to the Christian religion, as the only system which can supply correct ideas of morality, or sufficient motives for reducing them to practice.

It may be well supposed, that many expressions both in the lessons and the memoirs, do not exactly coincide with the phraseology of English divinity. The present translation is executed from a French version of the original, the fidelity of which, in some particulars, Mrs. Douglas had reason to suspect. The biography appears to have been compiled from two distinct works in the same language.

The benevolent motives which induced this worthy lady to employ in so laudable a manner the hours which infirmity withheld from the duties of active life, might well disarm criticism of its severity. But in the event of a second impression, we would advise her to submit the work to some friend, who would carefully expunge the foreign idioms, and awkward forms of expression, which at present are blemishes to it.—One gallicism in particular occurs in several places: *e. g.* (p. 141. Vol. I.) "and *though* he had very little time to compose it, and *that* his health was in a deplorable state, &c."—again pp. 80, 187, &c. So *dogma* is frequently used for doctrine, *touching* for affecting, *respect* to God for reverence. Cato of *Attica* (instead of Utica), Zenophon, (for Xenophon), agrandize (for aggrandise), &c. are probably errors of the printer.

Good likenesses of Gellert are easily attainable, and his portrait might be a recommendation to the work. The addition of a table of contents, and running titles, would be of material service to the reader.

Art. II. *The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery* performed in his Majesty's vessel the Lady Nelson, of sixty tons burthen, with sliding keels, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, to New South Wales. By James Grant, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, &c. &c. 4to. pp. 220. Price 1l. 1s. Egerton. 1803.

Art. III. *A Voyage round the World*, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, in which the Author visited the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk

Norfolk Island. By John Turnbull. In three Volumes. 12mo. pp. 700. Price 13s. 6d. Phillips. 1805.

Art. IV. *An Account of a Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Phillip, in Bass's Strait, on the South Coast of New South Wales,* in his Majesty's ship Calcutta, in the years 1802, 3, 4. By I. H. Tuckey, Esq. First Lieutenant of the Calcutta. 8vo. pp. 254. Price 5s. Longman, &c. 1805.

EACH of these three Voyages, regarded in a nautical view, is materially defective: yet each of them supplies information which is rendered more useful by the illustration it derives from the others. The coincidence of their dates, and their reference, in common, to the Settlement in New South Wales, induce us to digest our remarks on the three narratives, into one continued article; which may be considered as a supplement to the view we have lately taken of that Colony. Notwithstanding the natural and mutual connexion which subsists between these three works, their characters as compositions are so widely different, as not only to be easily distinguished, but to be best elucidated by contrast.

Lieutenant GRANT, the first of these voyagers, is the only one who seems to be in his proper element at sea. His ideas and his language are nautical. He enters abruptly on his expedition, without intimating the purpose for which it was undertaken, or naming the persons who assisted in its preparation. From the title page, it appears that his vessel was extremely small; and from the narrative, we learn that his crew consisted only of ten people. The peculiar construction of his bark, forms a considerable part of the subject of his volume. Being furnished with three valves, to slide down occasionally, through grooves in the keel, to the depth of six or seven feet below it, this vessel, though nearly flat-bottomed and drawing very little water, possessed the advantages of one more sharply built, without the inconveniences which attend the latter construction. The sliding keels, however, being from three to six feet broad from head to stern, and not above six inches in thickness, were obviously liable to be broken off, below the vessel, by stress of weather. Such an event repeatedly occurred in Mr. G's. progress: but he had happily an opportunity of repairing them; and the adventurous experiment of making so long a voyage in a vessel of so small burden and of so novel a construction, was successfully accomplished.

He sailed from Portsmouth, 17th March, 1800, stayed a fortnight at the Cape Verd Islands, and anchored at the Cape of Good Hope, 8th July. Here he refitted his sliding keels; and received orders, "to search for the Strait which separates Van Diemen's Land from New Holland, and to make his passage, if possible, through it." p. 52. He sailed, 7th October, from the Cape; and discovered, 3 December, a part of the continental coast, in 38° 4° South latitude, 140° East longitude, forming what appears

appears to be its South-Western extremity. It forms two points of land, the more Northern part of which he called *Cape Banks*, the other *Cape Northumberland*, with mountains behind them, which he named after Admiral Gambier and Capt. Shank, who was the original projector of sliding keels, as the present Duke of Northumberland was the first patron of the invention. Following nearly the line of the shore, Mr. Grant five days afterwards doubled a promontory, which he named after Captain Albany Otway of the Navy. According to a very defective chart of Bass's Straits which Mr. G. has inserted, this Cape stretches nearly to 39° South, and is situated in 145° East long. The extent of two bays which it separates, could not be seen from the mast head of the Lady Nelson. That which is given, on Mr. G's. sketch, to the Eastern Bay, is grossly contradictory to his own narrative, p. 125; as well as to Capt. Flinders's map of the Strait, which we have already mentioned,* as constructed from the discoveries made by Mr. Bass in January 1798. The whole of Mr. G's. chart, indeed, is utterly unworthy of a *discoverer*; yet it is the only semblance of a *map* which appears in the three voyages to the Pacific Ocean that lie before us! He proceeded to the Southernmost point of this coast, which Mr. Bass had named *Wilson's Promontory*. It stands in 39° 4′ South latitude and nearly in 147° East longitude. Mr. Grant's discoveries must be considered as terminating at *Cape Patton*, about nine leagues North-East of Cape Albany Otway.

Having preceded every other vessel in the passage through Bass's Straits, the Lady Nelson arrived at Port Jackson, 16 December. Her crew was discharged; and Mr. Grant, being disappointed of his expected office in the colonial armed vessel the Supply, which had become wholly unfit for sea, resumed, by Governor King's desire, the command of the Lady Nelson, which was manned with emancipated convicts; the regulated difference of wages between the king's service and that of the colony, disinclining her former crew from re-entering. Mr. G. as may easily be supposed, found no small rigour of discipline necessary with his new complement of mariners.

Two merchant vessels, the Harbinger, Capt. Black, and the Margaret, Capt. Byers, very shortly followed the Lady Nelson's track through the Strait; and Mr. Black discovered a considerable island, which had not been seen by Lieut. Grant. It is named after Governor King; and seems to lie nearly half way between Cape Albany Otway and Van Diemen's Land. In the *Margaret*, February, 7, 1801, arrived Mr. Turnbull, author of the second Voyage now before us. He had sailed as supercargo and partner

* August, p. 577.

ner in the vessel, from Portsmouth, 1st July, 1800. Their object was to share with the needy and adventurous Americans in the Fur trade, between Nootka Sound and China. "Let us," says he, "premise once for all, that in the course of our voyage we shall not weary the patience of our reader by the technical extracts of our log book," p. 8. Mr. T. so faithfully keeps his word, that he very seldom gives any intimation whereabout he is, when at sea; except from Madeira to Brazil, a track which might be easily found without his assistance.

After stopping nearly a month at the Cape of Good Hope, the Margaret sailed for Bass's Strait, and made the first land, according to Mr. T. in 38° South latitude, nearly where Mr. Grant began his observations; but that gentleman mentions Mr. Byers as having fallen in with the land more to the Eastward, in lat. 38°. 20'. They found it difficult to enter the Strait, for several days; being impeded by easterly winds, which at last obliged them to pass through *Banks's Strait,* to the southward of Furneaux's Islands. For the names of the ship and captain, as well as the date of their arrival at Port Jackson, we are indebted to Mr. Grant; these particulars having been strangely omitted by Mr. Turnbull, whom we shall leave at anchor, while we pursue the progress of the Lady Nelson.

It seems that the original destination of this small vessel was for the service of the colony; and that she was designed to have been employed in surveying the whole coast of New South Wales, including the Gulph of Carpentaria on the Northern shore of New Holland. That object would have suited the approaching season of winter, better than the survey of a port in Bass's Strait, on which she was ordered soon after the arrival of the Margaret. Mr. Grant left Port Jackson 6 March, 1801, in the Lady Nelson, accompanied by Ensign Bareillier of the New South Wales Corps, who was appointed to make the survey; and by Mr. Cayley, a Botanist. They put in, 10 March, to *Jervis's Bay,* 80 leagues south of Port Jackson, which had been discovered in 1791, and had frequently been visited by the transports and whale ships. During a stay of three days, they had amicable intercourse with the natives, who spoke a dialect of the same language that is in use near Port Jackson. They seem to possess a considerable degree of ingenuity: having contrived to separate the links of a measuring chain, in order to take off the brass rings; and to re-unite its parts, before they restored it to Mr. Grant. They were thought to be more robust than their Northern neighbours. In the short acquaintance which Mr. Grant had with them, he found reason to conclude that they were cannibals. This practice appears also to be common to the Bush tribe, which inhabits the interior country near Port Jackson, and lives chiefly by hunting. Indeed, notwithstanding the reluctance of modern philosophers to accredit

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the fact, scarcely any savage nation has been discovered, in which traces of this horrid custom are not to be found; but in some instances, it was not detected till after a residence of several months among them. The murder of infants, also, seems to be as common in New South Wales as at Otaheite. Such is man liable to become, without the knowledge, or without the belief, of divine revelation!

Mr. Grant arrived 21 March, at *Western Port*, the place of his destination, situated about midway between Wilson's Promontory and Cape Albany Otway, and so named by Mr. Bass, as it terminated his discoveries to the Westward. It is formed by an island about seven miles long, named by Mr. G. *Snapper Island*, which protects the anchorage from Southerly winds. Mr. G. entered the port by the passage Eastward of the Island. His description is nearly unintelligible for want of a map: but it will be found less so, by referring to Mr. Bass's sketch of the harbour, which is inserted on one of Capt. Flinders's charts. Western Port is capacious, well sheltered, of sufficient depth, and is said to supply fertile pasturage; but it does not abound with fresh water. Mr. G. places it in 30° 3′ S. lat. 146° 19′ E. long. a point which, according to his sketch of the coast, lies in the centre of a vast bay or gulph. He says (p. 144), "The chart of this place, which is in the hands of Government, will appear in due time:" but this is no excuse for the totally false representation which he has made of this part of the coast in his chart. He ought to have corrected it for publication, either from his own observations, or from Captain Flinders's maps, which were published two or three years earlier than Mr. Grant's voyage.

Having planted a garden, and constructed a block-house, on a small fertile island, named *Churchill's*, (seemingly on the East side of the harbour,) Mr. G. and his party left Western Port, 29th April, without having seen any inhabitants, although recent traces of them were found. He arrived at Port Jackson 14th May; and sailed again, 10th June, with Colonel Paterson, Mr. Barreillier, and others, for the purpose of surveying *Hunter's River*, twenty leagues farther Northward, whence the valuable article of coal is procured for the Colony. The river was found to be for many miles as broad as the Thames at Kingston, and the banks were apparently fertile. They held intercourse with several of the natives: one of whom, belonging to the Bush, or inland tribe, differed greatly in appearance, manners, and language, from the rest; and was hardly to be distinguished, except by speech, from the brute creation. Mr. Barreillier having completed this survey, the party arrived at Port Jackson, 25th July. Mr. Grant, desiring to return from the Colonial service to his station in the Royal Navy, embarked 9th November, in a Spanish prize, reached Falkland's Islands, 21st January, 1802, and the Cape of Good

Good Hope, 1st April: whence he sailed for England in his Majesty's ship L'Imperieuse, the 12th of the same month. He leaves us strongly impressed with his merits as an intrepid, judicious, and expert seaman; and we hope that he will be very useful and successful in the service of his country: but we cannot compliment him on any display of talents in maritime discovery. He has, indeed, supplied one of the links that were wanting in the geography of New South Wales; but he has left it in a very rude and unfinished state. It gives us pleasure, however, to observe the progress that has been made in surveying the numerous and valuable harbours on the coast of New South Wales. Such vessels as the Lady Nelson appear to be admirably suited to that service. Her construction enables her to detect shoals without danger; to pass without difficulty those which would impede other vessels of equal burden; and to take the ground, when unavoidable, with little probability of damage. After the voyage which Mr. Grant hazarded and accomplished, it is indeed difficult to imagine an undertaking to which vessels of this kind might not be adapted.

On referring to Mr. TURNBULL's account, we have only to expect *historical* matter; and we must be satisfied to grope our way, with scarcely any aid from chronological or geographical guidance. He found at Port Jackson, three fellow traders, who spoiled his market in the colony. To repair this damage, he agreed to remain on the spot, to dispose of the cargo from England with greater advantage; while Mr. Byers proceeded, with the Margaret, to the North-West Coast of America. Mr. T. is no inattentive spectator of men and manners: but we defer to notice his observations on the colony, that we may attend him in his commercial pursuits. Money being scarce, and the market at Sydney glutted by additional importations, he removed to Norfolk Island, which he found well cultivated, and well governed; we suppose by Colonel Paterson, but it is not Mr. T.'s custom to *name* the persons of whom he speaks. He has astonished us, by saying, that *if* the flax plant *had* been found at Norfolk Island, it would have been an inestimable advantage. It was not only found, but has been manufactured there, under the directions of two New Zealanders; who, after being brought thither for the purpose, and treated with great kindness, were conveyed back to their native island at their own request. This article, it is evident, was not among the objects of our author's speculation. To encourage the cultivation of the sugar cane, a cow was promised to the first settler who should produce 500lb. of sugar from it. We heartily wish, that so wise a premium may excite numerous claimants.

After a residence of ten months on Norfolk Island, Mr. T. re-embarked with his partner; whose speculation on the North-West Coast had completely failed, from what cause we do not learn.

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He had therefore returned to Port Jackson, and left an officer with ten men on *King's Island* in Bass's Strait, to collect seal skins to carry to China; the ship's charter obliging them to visit that country. During the time requisite to procure this cargo, they resolved to proceed to Otaheite, in order to obtain provisions, which could not be purchased at Port Jackson. They found at that island, his Majesty's ship Porpoise, under the command of Lieut. Scott, who had been sent from the colony for the same purpose. The Norfolk colonial schooner having been wrecked there eight months, before, her crew, and their commander Mr. House, likewise were on the island. Mr. Lewin, a landscape painter, who had accompanied Col. Paterson and Mr. Grant to Hunter's River, was also then at Otaheite, transferring its picturesque beauties to the canvas. A month's experience affording small encouragement to our traders to persevere in the purchase of hogs, they tried the neighbouring Society Islands, with still less success, and with imminent danger; their cable having been cut by the Ulieteans, who wanted only skill in the management of their fire arms to have possessed themselves of the ship.

Being thus disappointed, for the present, of obtaining needful supplies, and being in want of salt to cure an ample stock, they proceeded to the Sandwich Islands for that purpose. They first touched at Wahoo, the Westernmost island of the windward group, the whole of which has been subjugated to the power of Tamaiha-maiha. We quote the following observation, as it is of general concern.

'The Americans carry on in particular a most active trade with these islands, supplying them with property at an easy rate in exchange for provisions, and, unless I am much deceived, will do more than any others to exalt it to a singular degree of civilization. The reader will here pardon me for introducing this remark on American commerce: so far does it exceed all former efforts of former nations, that even the Dutch themselves sink under the comparison. Scarcely is there a part of the world, scarcely an inlet in these most unknown seas, in which this commercial hive has not penetrated. The East-Indies is open to them, and their flags are displayed in the seas of China. And it must be confessed, to their honour, that their success is well merited by their industry.' Vol. II. pp. 13, 14.

We think it not unlikely, that the North Americans, in consequence of their agricultural difficulties, will become, as the Dutch once became from a similar cause, the most maritime people in the world.

Our navigators then touched at the island Attowi, the inhabitants of which, and their chief, were in dread of an invasion from Tamaiha-maiha, although 100 miles to lee-ward of the islands in his possession. After visiting the small island of Onehow, and collecting a good store of yams, they beat to windward, and reached Owhyhe, where they completed their stock of salt by the assistance

assistance of Young, a very respectable seaman, who with another named Davis, and a Mr. Stewart, has spent many years in these islands, and has greatly promoted the civilization of the natives. The subjects of Tamaiha-maiha frequently make voyages in American vessels to China, and to Nootka Sound. The manner in which that sagacious and ambitious ruler has profited by the munificence of Capt. Vancouver, and by the long residence of Europeans on the spot, is evident from the following statements of Mr. T.

'It was only in 1792* that Captain Vancouvre laid down the keel of Tamahama's first vessel, or rather craft; but so assiduously has he applied himself to effect his grand and favourite object, the establishment of a naval force, that at the period of our arrival he had upwards of twenty vessels of different sizes, from twenty-five to fifty tons; some of them were even copper-bottomed.

'He was, however, at this time much in want of naval stores; and, to have his navy quickly placed on a respectable footing, would pay well for them. He has also a certain number of body-guards to attend him, independently of the number of chiefs who are required to accompany him on all his journies and expeditions.' pp. 60, 61.

'His body guards, who may be considered in some respects as regularly disciplined troops, go on duty and relieve each other as in Europe, calling out *all is well* at every half-hour, as on board ship. Their uniform at this time was simply a blue great-coat with yellow facings.' p. 65.

While Tamaiha-maiha is extending his despotic authority over the whole of this extensive group, he is likewise planning commercial enterprises; and Mr. T. thinks it probable that ere long he will be able to send his own vessels and subjects, to China and North-West America. "Some of his vessels," it appears at present, "are employed in carrying provisions from one island to another to supply his warriors; whilst the largest are used as men of war, and are occasionally mounted with a few light guns." p. 65. The cattle which were left at Owhyhe by Capt. Vancouver, and, in order to their preservation and increase were tabooed or consecrated for a term of years, had become numerous, wild, and mischievous; the engagement not to destroy them, having been punctually observed.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Art. V. *Christian Theology*; or an Inquiry into the Nature and General Character of Revelation. By the Rev. Richard Lloyd, A. M. 8vo. pp. 382. Price 8s. 1805.

INFIDELITY has recently made a rapid and alarming progress; and though we feel no apprehension of its ultimate defeat and ruin, yet we cannot but observe with satisfaction the united efforts of

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* February, 1794. See Vancouver's Voyage, Vol. III. p. 18.

of worth, talent, and genius, in the Christian cause. It is a foe who must be strenuously opposed, in order to be vanquished. When scepticism, like a fatal plague, infects the people, and not only prevails in the higher classes of the community, but is extending its malignant influence to the lowest, it is necessary to apply the the remedy with all possible speed and skill. It affords us pleasure, that the works written in defence of Christianity have multiplied, at least in an equal ratio with those produced against it; and notwithstanding the ostentatious pretences of infidels, we feel no hesitation in affirming, that they have been opposed by at least equal talent and learning. The cavils also of its impugners have been the occasion of a more minute examination of its solidity; and the result has always been favourable to the Christian system. Truth, like nature, never suffers by examination; but the application of microscopic research tends to develope new excellencies, which otherwise perhaps would never have been noticed.

The work now under our review may be termed a counterpart of Dr. Paley's Natural Theology. It was the design of Mr. Lloyd, to examine and enforce the leading doctrines of Christianity; which he has done in five distinct chapters. In the *first* of these he considers the nature, design, and importance of Revelation. He shews that the Christian religion is of a spiritual and heavenly nature, and has a pre-eminent respect to the immortal interests of man: that it is not to be compared with any other system; as infinitely surpassing all, and as being *exclusively* true: and that consequently the danger and guilt of despising it is great; for whatever other knowledge may be useful in its place, this only can furnish us with "a hope full of immortality and glory."

In the *second* chapter Mr. L. considers the unity of divine truth, as displayed in the Jewish and Christian dispensations. He shews, that its character "is not to be determined by a few, single, detached parts, but by the mutual relation, dependence, and coherence of these parts, and by those general lights which arise from the analogy of faith and a just comparison of one parallel passage of Scripture with another." He maintains that the Gospel is nearly coeval with the Fall; and traces the connexion between the Old and New Testaments, by the first promise, "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," the preservation of the Jews under the Mosaic dispensation, the types and the prophecies, which are explained and fulfilled in the new dispensation of the Gospel. Under this head, the intemperate zeal of some, who, affixing no bounds to their imagination, convert every minute circumstance of the Jewish ritual into some point of doctrine, is severely censured. He guards his readers against committing themselves to teachers of this visionary complexion.

'They open a door to the most dangerous enthusiasm, and render the Word of God of no effect by their vain imaginations. Pious ignorance is

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too apt to listen to this species of error, because it does not consist in a formal renunciation of any part of Scripture, but affects to soar, with a sublime mysticism, above the general and appointed sources of knowledge, and to give to the Word of God, under the semblance of an extraordinary reverence for it, such a fulness and plenitude of meaning as seems to honour it, whilst it is at war with common sense, with every just canon of interpretation, and leads consequentially to undermine that very Revelation which it thus presumes to admire and extol. Is not this line of conduct obnoxious to the condemnation of "adding to the word of God?" pp. 76. 77.

The *third* chapter abounds with a variety of useful and important observations on the sentiments and dispositions which the Christian religion should produce, more especially in its ministers; and of the means most conducive to this important end. At the close of this chapter, is the following appropriate and energetic address to ministers.

'If *thus* prepared, you enter upon your holy profession—if you be *thus* rooted and grounded in the "faith once delivered to the Saints," you will not be liable to be carried away by every wind of vain doctrine," but will possess within your moral constitution, that *ballast* which shall enable you to weather out the wintry storms to which you will be exposed in the dangerous voyage of human life. For dangers and difficulties, opposition, and contempt, you must expect; the very nature of your ministerial function implies the former, and all the grandeur and dignity of it will not exempt or secure you from the latter. The *truth itself* will offend. You will be regarded as enemies by some, for no other reason, but "because you tell them the truth." The truth condemns their *lax* conduct, and their *infidel* creed, which is founded upon it. To live in the consciences of such men, as a witness against them, is all that is desirable, as long as they are at enmity with God. By consistency, however, you will *command* their esteem; for men often deny what they cannot disbelieve, and ridicule what they cannot but silently revere. Whatever opposition therefore you may meet with from the supine indifference of some, or the intemperate zeal of others—whatever misrepresentations may, with secret but malignant industry, be circulated with a view to cloud your character, or depreciate your ministry—and however such vague and idle reports may be received with a kind of inward complacency by those who affect even candour and Christian charity, and from whom better things might have been expected: let not, however, the coarse and vulgar ribaldry of the profane, the silent contempt of the pharisaical, nor that fastidious delicacy which is often more shocked at a breach of the artificial forms of politeness than of the sacred duties of Christian morality, deter you from making "full proof of your ministry, of approving yourselves to God as workmen that need not to be ashamed." 'pp. 127. 128. 129.

The subject of the *fourth* chapter is, "that doctrine which has a commanding influence in the Christian system; and the best method of enforcing this and other fundamental articles of our holy religion." The great doctrine alluded to is that of the remission of sins through the expiatory sacrifice of Jesus Christ. It is this which justly gives the Christian dispensation the gracious and engaging

gaging character it possesses, and by which it is rendered "Glad Tidings," and "Good News." The best method of enforcing this doctrine, as well as all others connected with it in the Christian system, he considers to be that of speaking in the name of Christ, not with "enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power." The Gospel is to be enforced on the principles of revelation, not of philosophy.

The *fifth* chapter is intitled, "Of the Nature and Attributes of God; the relation and dependence of his creatures, and the duties resulting from this relation and dependence—of Adam's state before and after the fall; and the provision made for his restoration to the image of his Maker—of the nature of this restoration, with some important observations connected with it."

We regret that our limits do not permit us to give a particular analysis of this part of the work. We can only say, that it relates chiefly to the fall, the restoration by Jesus Christ, and the doctrine of divine influence and regeneration; subjects which are discussed in an interesting and masterly manner.

At the close, Mr. L. very properly contends for the utility of learning to a minister of the gospel; at the same time, that he makes a charitable allowance for the mistakes to which some are exposed by the want of literary advantages. We regret that he has depreciated the sterling value of his text, by the alloy of prejudice, which he has infused into a long note at the end of his work. He there betrays a disposition to join the hue and cry, equally irrational and malignant, of *Jacobinism*, against the numerous class of itinerant preachers, who, however defective of information, are certainly aiming at nothing else than the religious and moral benefit of their profligate or more ignorant neighbours. It is well known, that these do not in general act independently, but are subservient to some religious association, either of methodists or dissenters. It is very unlikely, that these societies, for their own credit, would sanction persons "notoriously bad both in their principles and practice." If others are "doubtful in respect of their piety and loyalty," that doubtfulness implies that they do not *utter* disloyalty in their predications. "Even those," says Mr. Lloyd, "who are truly pious among them, are commonly prone like the rest, to vilify the clergy." We believe, that however mistaken many of these persons may be in some of their religious sentiments, a large majority of them prove themselves, by their general conduct, to be "truly pious." These, however, according to Mr. L. *commonly* vilify the clergy. From an extensive and accurate inquiry into this subject, we are convinced, that such instances are *very uncommon*; and that they are universally discountenanced by the associations on which these individuals are dependent. We quote a paragraph that is illustrative of Mr. Lloyd's mode of reasoning on this topic.

'I must say then that these irregular teachers are fine tools for the Jacobin, though I myself have no proof that they have been used by him for seditious and revolutionary purposes. I have occasionally conversed with some Methodists on the subject, who have repelled the insinuation with the utmost degree of honest and pious indignation, as being an insult to their understandings, as well as their principles: but these very men, on further discourse with them, I found to be perfectly ignorant of the *machinations* of Jacobinism, and prone also to abuse the Clergy; and where is the Jacobin who does not join them in the cry, with an aspect of puritanical devotion, and with a zeal which anticipates the subversion of all the established institutions?' p. 377.

We are surprised that the author should think that he "must," or *can* with propriety, "say," what is contradictory to the facts that he alledges. It is the first time that we have seen "perfect *ignorance* of the machinations of Jacobinism," adduced to support imputations of disloyalty; and we trust that it will be the last. We firmly believe, that the Methodists *are* profoundly ignorant in *this* respect; and we hope they will for ever continue to be so. It will give us much pleasure to see another edition of Mr. L.'s valuable work, disburdened of this ungracious appendage. Let him anticipate what his feelings will be, if, by his groundless insinuations, he arms the lewd and the base with weapons that shall be stained with the blood of inoffensive and benevolent, though illiterate, individuals. We have known such an effect produced by such a cause; and nothing is more natural than that it may occur again. A "Jacobin with an aspect of puritanical devotion," we apprehend to be *rara avis in terris, nigroque similima cygno.*

Of the trifling faults which we have observed in the style of this volume, we shall only caution the author against such epithets as *protoplast*, *supervacaneous*, &c. In general his language is manly and polished, and his sentiments are solid and evangelical.

Art. VI. *Observations* on Charity Schools, Female Friendly Societies, and other Subjects connected with the Views of the Ladies' Committee. By Catherine Cappe. 8vo. pp. 194. Price 4s. 6d. Hatchard, Johnson, Mawman. 1805.

THOUGH it was not without some pleasing anticipations that we took up this little volume, yet we could not have promised ourselves the great pleasure which we have enjoyed in the perusal. The insipidity through which we are frequently obliged to wade, might plead our apology for tardiness of expectation: but could we always be illumined by such pure beams of good sense, and warmed with such a genial glow of benevolence, as the present publication is adapted to diffuse, who would not be Reviewers? The fair author, indeed, seems so great an adept in the heroic feats of charity, that she commands with absolute sway, and conquers almost without resistance. Her subject,

subject, it is true, gives her great advantage; and inferior talents to those of Mrs. C. might produce a deep impression, when pleading the cause of the female poor. That the most serious and indefatigable attention should be paid to their early culture and permanent amelioration, is of the last importance to humanity in general, and to our own nation especially; while labouring to correct errors in the management of the poor. We are persuaded, that to furnish good poor mens' wives would go far toward a relief from many existing evils, and would promote in a high degree the prevalence of virtue and of happiness.

As this is a volume which furnishes no food for criticism, we shall but present to our readers the bill of fare, and lay before them such a view as may tempt them to take their chair at this feast of charity.

We learn from the preface, that the formation of the Ladies' Committee, noticed in our account of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, gave rise to the immediate publication of this volume.

'With perfect truth I can affirm, that no event has, of many years, given me equal pleasure with that which I have received from the formation of the Ladies' Committee; of which, however, it happened, that I did not hear, till towards the close of the summer. The long protracted, and as I have thought, unimportant controversy, respecting the physical superiority of the Sexes, will now, I hope, give way to a nobler contest. Higher moral attainments could excite no jealousy. The Husband will not complain of the exemplary conduct of his Wife, or the Son, of the affection, the care, or the kind judicious treatment shewn him by his Mother. Here too an ample field is opened for Ladies who have never formed these connections, to become eminently useful and respectable. In the present state of Society in this Country, many must of necessity remain single; and if the period should ever arrive, when virtuous young Women will refuse to connect themselves with Men of profligate character, the number would be far greater.'

pp. viii, ix.

Mrs. C. then pleads against throwing children promiscuously into work-houses, where they are trained up along with vice matured to rankness; and recommends separating them into distinct apartments, which she would call *public* charity schools, to distinguish them from those which are not supported by parish rates. The necessity of every institution for the care of girls being superintended by females, she then abundantly proves. In specifying what female children should be received into public institutions, she recommends all, and those only, who are deprived of the advantages of the mother's care. Here she forcibly pleads against excluding the offspring of illicit connections. An inquiry, whether children, whose parents are still living by honest labour, would not be better educated at home, leads to the conclusion, that the social affections should *not*

be violated; but that, in such cases, day schools would be preferable. In opposition to the prevailing custom of apprenticing out girls for their labour, Mrs. C. employs all the weight of her eloquence. The subject of female benefit clubs is then considered; and the volume closes with some sensible and pious remarks on the Ladies' Committee, the difficulties with which it has to struggle, and the hopes which it may indulge.

An Appendix furnishes to the public many useful documents, well adapted to assist those readers, who may be roused by this work to benevolent exertions. May they be as numerous and jealous as the author's fondest expectations!

We insert the following passage, because we revere the feelings by which it was dictated.

'The cultivation of the social and pious affections, namely, gentleness of temper, kindness of heart, and resignation to the will of God, ought to form as prominent a feature of the female character in the lowest, as in the highest walks of life. Hence it follows, that those situations are most desirable and most conducive to happiness, other circumstances not being extremely adverse, where the tender charities that bind together parents and children, brothers and sisters, can with most advantage take root and be successfully cultivated. Where is the heart that has not glowed with delight when reading the Cotter's Saturday night of the Ayreshire bard? And in what is it that consists its principal charm, if not in the simple delineation of those blest affections, that constitute the glory and the happiness of Man? But could these affections be cultivated to equal advantage in a Charity School?—Assuredly, the ardent prayer of a beloved and revered parent, would sink deeper into the heart than all the labours of mere official instruction!' pp. 31, 32.

A sincere wish to co-operate in abolishing a ruinous practice, will apologise for enlarging our extracts, with the author's judicious discrimination between the apprenticing of boys and girls.

'A Boy, placed out to learn a trade, is considered as being upon some sort of equality with his Master; the Girl, as his slave. The Boy is hereafter to fill a similar station; the Girl, on the contrary, one that is esteemed altogether degrading; he is to learn a trade, considered, by his Master at least, as highly respectable; she is taught nothing, but to labor, often beyond her strength, in the most menial occupations, and to tremble at the frown of her tyrant. Should a Boy, unhappily, be seduced into vice, of which, however, generally speaking, there is not equal danger, he may reform, or at least the door is still open to reformation, for he does not thereby lose, what may be called his cast; but if a Girl is seduced, where is she to pause? Is she not generally compelled to travel onward in the same downward road, corrupted, and corrupting, till at length, enfeebled by disease, and worn out by accumulated wretchedness, she sinks, prematurely, into an unhallowed grave!' pp. 53, 54.

Speaking of the difficulties against which she had to contend

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in establishing a female benefit club, Mrs. C. subjoins a note, which we here insert, because it more thoroughly accords with our own views and feelings, than some of her religious observations, which yet were well intended.

'It would be useless to enumerate these particulars were it not to shew, as an encouragement to others, that zeal and perseverance alone, if exerted with tolerable prudence, may be productive of considerable effects.—I would have added moreover, and if, above all, *the motives be right in the sight of God.* And why should I not add this? For if it be true that the smallest circumstances in his hand may be productive of the greatest events; that he guides unseen the apparently trivial affairs of a family, a parish, or a district, as well as the various revolutions of a province, an empire, a planet, or the Universe, can it be a matter of light importance so to regulate our undertakings, however small they may appear, or however insignificant the Agent employed, so as that we may have a well grounded hope of his blessing, on whom all things thus depend, and who, to adopt the energetic language of an Apostle, "is all, in all!" ' p. 74.

We recommend to all promoters of benefit clubs, to follow the example of the ladies at York, who adopted the calculations of Dr. Price as a basis, and wrote to Mr. Morgan for advice in forming the rules of their institution. Mr. Morgan's obliging and explicit answer is inserted in the Appendix.

Aware of the necessity of fairly counting the cost, Mrs. C. anticipates the various difficulties which may obstruct the operations of the Ladies' Committee.

'In the first place, it must be expected, that in their own rank of life, the objects of the Committee will meet with opposition. The gay, the thoughtless, the unprincipled, and the completely dissipated, will not approve of an example, which tacitly arraigns their own conduct. They will acknowledge, indeed, that in general it is right for every one to do all the good in their power; but they will object to particular plans;—they will declaim against the ingratitude and profligacy of the lower orders, will enumerate how many schemes have been unsuccessfully attempted for their relief and reformation, and will finally perhaps declare, that the case is altogether hopeless. Some, however, possibly will give their money; but their time, they will declare they cannot bestow on plans that appear to them altogether visionary. We will not enquire in what manner this precious time of theirs is actually bestowed, but they must allow us to wish, for their own happiness, as well as that of others, that they would seriously, ingenuously, and candidly, make the important enquiry themselves!' pp. 115, 116.

While we hope that this elegant essay on practical benevolence will fall into many hands, we expect that the noble-minded, of either sex, will strongly sympathize with the benevolent author, and lose every other contention for superiority, in that of striving *which* shall most effectually promote the best interests of humanity in their respective spheres of action,

Art. VII. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*; compiled from the best and most authentic Historians, valuable Records, and Manuscripts in the Public Offices and Libraries, and in private Hands. With a Fac Simile Copy of Domesday, engraved on thirteen Plates. By the late Rev. Owen Manning, S. T. B. Rector of Paperharrow, and Vicar of Godalming in that County, continued to the present time by William Bray, of Shire, Esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. I. large folio. pp. 850. Price 5l. 5s. White, Nichols. 1804.

TOPOGRAPHICAL history, although of less extensive interest, and less adapted to the display of genius than the history of an empire, requires in no small degree the resources of learning, and the exertions of patient industry. The mighty volume, which now lies before us, discovers greater diligence of research than many a performance that has been dignified with the character of national history, and has excited general attention and applause. Nor are the humbler records of a district to be regarded as barren of amusement or of instruction. Small as the scene of action is comparatively, the same dispositions of the mind will characterize the inhabitants. Genius will invent, emulation will strive, ambition will rage, and benevolence will open its hand and heart, in the town or the hamlet; as well as in the crowded mart, or the public assembly; at the council board, or in the field.

To the researches of the inquisitive and intelligent in times past, we are indebted for the preservation of authentic documents, from which we learn their institutions, or by which we investigate their manners. Sometimes we almost enter into their privacies, converse with them in the domestic circle, accompany them in the sacred procession, attend them in feats of arms, or visit the memorials of their mortality. Obligations which we owe to the learned of former ages, prompt us to transfer similar advantages to our successors. That laudable curiosity which we direct toward periods long since past, will in its turn be directed toward the present time: and it may be well for us to reflect, that our follies and vices, our frivolities and fashions, our sentiments and caprices, will excite the same reflections in our posterity, as those of our ancestors excite in us.

But the benefits of research are not limited to amusement, nor even to moral instruction. Many charitable institutions have been suspended for want of preserving the records of their endowments: many benevolent donations have been lost, because the objects of them were ignorant how and where to apply for them: and even family estates are sometimes alienated from their proper owners, by the loss of papers, or the deficiency of proofs of consanguinity. The county historian contributes

tributes materially to correct these evils. His plan embraces the genealogies of families, the histories of institutions, the memorials of remarkable persons, the advantages or disadvantages of local situations, descriptions of churches, of mansions, of hospitals, of schools, and, in short, whatever is remarkable, whether as productions of nature, or works of art; whether a river, or a bridge over it; whether a well planted garden, or a solitary tree. He records, for public advantage, the history, and the state, of every town, parish, and district on which he can procure useful information.

Such has been the endeavour of Mr. Manning on behalf of the county of Surrey. From a preface by Mr. Bray, we learn that the author did not live to publish the work himself; and that his editor has added many articles, which are distinguished by asterisks. We have also in this preface, a concise account of Mr. M., which is a very proper appendage to the work.

The volume begins with an introduction, comprising a brief description of the county, its civil, military, and ecclesiastical establishments. This contains much learning and information, for part of which it is beholden to the editor. The list of sheriffs commences, A. D. 1154. *Copthorn* Hundred is said to derive its name from some *thorn* remarkable for the size of its *head*, or for its situation on some considerable eminence, both which ideas are included in the Saxon word *cop* or *cope*. *Elthorn* or *Eld-thorn* Hundred, in Middlesex, was so called from an *old thorn:* and *Spelthorn* Hundred from another, whose situation might render it a useful *land mark*, from the Saxon *spellian*, to *declare* or *point out*. The county of Surrey was bound to furnish sundry victuals to the royal household on special occasions. In 1254, 38 Hen. III. it furnished 200 conies, 300 fowls, 100 partridges, 2 brawns, 4000 dishes, 500 cups, 200 platters, 100 benches, for the feast of St. Edward, Oct. 13. In the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I. it furnished in April, 15 veals, out of 155; 10 bacon flitches, out of 150, on Good Friday; 25 veals, out of 217, in May; and 30, out of 80, in September. This last is so great a proportion, as to indicate some error.

We wish that we could communicate to our readers even an abridged account of the different tenures of land, as collected in this introduction; but we find it impossible. We advise, however, those who are dissatisfied with their lot, in the present times, to reflect on that of the *Villans*, in former periods of our history. Some of these were *Villæ et Glebæ ascripti*, annexed to the *soil;* others were the *personal property* of the lord, and liable, as such, to be sold, or otherwise transferred at pleasure. From the first are derived our modern copyholders. *Pure* Villans could acquire no property; if they ran away, they might be claimed like beasts, or other chattels. Their children were

the property of the lord; the males were called *Nativi*, the females *Neifs*. If a parent gave his daughter in marriage, without first obtaining permission from his lord, the latter might bring his action against the husband, as a purloiner of his property.

As to the ancient military establishment, it appears that in the 15th Edward II. the counties of Surrey and Sussex (exclusive of the city of Chichester) furnished 500 foot; and "in the xxxvith yere of the noble reign of our sovereign lord Henry the VIIIth., cccc able men with their capitaynes, of which the Borough of Southwark furnished vj archers, xiiij billmen."

In the ecclesiastical department, the names of various eminent men occur, as well antiently as more recently. We have also a copy of Cromwell's Inquiry into Ecclesiastical matters in this county. The consequent advice of the commissioners appears to be founded on just principles, and to be given with the best intentions. We are sorry that the confusion of the times interrupted it. Had such an inquiry been executed throughout England, it might have done much toward relieving the present inconveniences of many deserving clergymen.

The work proceeds in an orderly manner to describe the hundreds of the county, the parishes, the manors, and other divisions, into which the hundreds are distributed. Under these are given the general boundaries, the history of particular places, churches, remarkable institutions, legacies, endowments, portions to young men and maidens to help them to begin the world, with their regulations and requisitions; not omitting the commemoration of persons who have concluded their course in this troublesome world. Incidentally, we are informed of many interesting circumstances which illustrate the ancient state of the kingdom, with the opinions and manners of our forefathers. Some articles which occur are amusing; but, in general, the work proceeds regularly according to its main intention: and it will be found useful to the genealogist, the historian, the antiquary, and, in particular, to gentlemen of the county. We incline also to judge, that the linguist may reap considerable advantage from a work like this; as we think that an intimate acquaintance with our *original* language, might properly form a branch of our system of liberal education. Who can justly estimate the import of terms and phrases in use among us, if he knows nothing of their original powers and application? We commend the attention of Mr. Manning in placing Domesday book at the head of his antient authorities: it is a respect due to that venerable register. We have thirteen *fac simile* plates transcribed from it. These add greatly to the curiosity of the volume, and the respective portions of them serve as so many *texts* at the head of each parochial description: to which is subjoined a *commentary*

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in the prosecution of the work. The plates are very properly accompanied by a letter-press copy; in which the terms, abbreviated in the original, are printed at full length. The English reader, also, may find a translation, under the divisions of the respective proprietors, in the progress of this work. We have thought it a desideratum for the geography of England, that an abstract should be published of Domesday book, in which the descriptions of property should be arranged under the several hundreds, instead of the names of ancient proprietors. This, indeed, is more necessary in many other counties than in that of Surrey: as in the latter, the hundreds remain nearly in their original state; while in others, three or four of those enumerated in Domesday book, are usually joined, to compose one division of the present arrangement. Even the ancient names of the fourteen hundreds have suffered little variation: they appear nearly as in the modern maps; except that the lands of the Bishop of Winchester now form the hundred of Farnham; the title of Godlei has been supplanted by that of Chertsey; Wodeton by that of Dorking; Chirchfelde by that of Reygate; Waleton by that of Croydon; and the two hundreds of Copedorne and Fingcham, are united in that of Copthorn in the maps, although they still remain distinct in the County Books. p. xliv.

Of the ancient manors, this volume contains, Guildford, Woking, Stoke, Bermundsey, Retherhith, Merton, Wallington, Reygate, Kingston, Richmond, Petersham, Kew, Thames Ditton, East Molesey, Ewel, Fecham, Gumsele, Shire, Cranley, Dorking, Capel, and Godelming.

It will not be expected that we should minutely review this voluminous work. Whoever is more particularly interested in the county, will doubtless do justice to himself, to the widow of the compiler, and to the undertaking, by his subscription in furtherance of the design. We shall add a few remarks and extracts, which may tend either to inform or to amuse our readers.

We are happy in an opportunity of relieving the memory of our ancestors from the gross imputation cast upon them, some years ago, when a discovery was made, that certain persons held their lands by finding so many *meretrices* (charitably interpreted, *strumpets*) for the king's use in his visits. "The truth seems to be," says a note, p. 16, "that they were *hired women*, agreeably to the import of the original word, *mereo* or *mereor* — female servants for the laundry, and other inferior offices of the houshold." We suppose these *meretrices* were, *anglicè*, washerwomen. What absurd ribaldry may the misapprehension of an obsolete term occasion! The same tenure occurs under *Catteshill*, p. 615. In the 19th of Hen. II. the

the town of Gildeford being in arrear in the sum of *six shillings and eight-pence*, it was respited by the king, on *account of their poverty!* The present land-tax is 725l. 6s. 4d.

Bull-baiting, it seems, was a necessary sport at Gildeford; for, in 6 *Hen.* VIII., at the leet, or law-day, on Monday after the feast of St. Hilary, several persons were elected for the purpose of baiting the bull, on the Monday next after St. Martin, under pain of forfeiting 20s. apiece. It had been usual also, for every person, on his admission into the corporation, to entertain the members thereof with a *breakfast*, and a *bull-running*. In 30 *Edw.* III. *Edward Barrett* fined 6s. 8d. for the breakfast, but he gave pledges that his bull should *run*, in competition with those of his neighbours, according to custom.

At *Losely*, the seat of the *Mores* (of which four views are engraved) were sundry notable devices.

'The entrance was by a porch, or vestibule, and over it were placed three figures. On the left, Fortune, treading on a globe, and holding a wheel, inscribed *Fortuna omnia*. On the right, Fate, holding a celestial globe, with these words, *Non Fors, sed Fatum*. In the middle, a Figure, with one foot on a wheel, and the other on a globe, holding a book open, and pointing to these words, *Non Fors, nec Fatum, sed* . . . . . *

Over the entrance of the vestibule, was inscribed this distich:

INVIDE, *tangendi tibi limina nulla facultas,*
At tibi, AMICE, *patent janua, mensa, domus.*†

'Over the hall door, within the porch, was inscribed, *Invidiæ claudor, pateo sed semper amico*. Over the kitchen door, *Fami, non Gulæ*. Over the buttery door, *Siti, non Ebrietati*. Over the parlour door, *Prolis, non Pravis*. And in the corner of the great withdrawing room is inserted a mulberry tree, on the side of which is this inscription: MORUS *tarde moriens*; on the other, MORUM *citò moriturum*, being a rebus on the name of the family. ‡ pp. 97, 98.

In a long note, at p. 114, we have Mr. Manning's method of computing the present value of commodities, in reference to money, which he states at *sixty times* more than its nominal value previous to the Norman conquest. He observes, after

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* Fortune is every thing.—Not fortune but fate.—Neither fortune nor fate, but . . . . . The historian suggests no hint on the word that is omitted, probably regarding *conjecture* as not within his province. We suppose this device to intimate the inventor's belief, that the world is governed, not by chance, or fate, but according to the will of God revealed in the Scriptures.

† Ye *envious*, hence; profane not this recess!
But, welcome, *friends*, to all that I possess!——.

‡ Shut to a foe, but open to a friend.—For hunger, not gluttony.—For thirst, not drunkenness.—For the good, not for the wicked.—The mulberry tree *(Morus)* dies slowly.—The fruit *(Morum)* soon perishes.

Hume,

Hume, that a pound of silver has been reduced by authority to one *third* part of its ancient weight; and, consequently, that if an ox was then worth *thirty* pence, its value was 7s. 6d. of our money: and the same ox being supposed worth 7l. 10s., it will follow that 7s. 6d. in *Ethelstan*'s time was equal in value to 7l. 10s., when Mr. Manning wrote, probably thirty years ago. The value of money had therefore, at that time, decreased to the twentieth part, at which Mr. M. has stated it: but so rapidly has the price of the necessaries of life augmented since that period, that money might *now* be rated at the sixtieth part of the real value which it bore under the Saxon government.

We perceive also, that the *income tax* of former days was not better relished by those who paid it, than that of the present day: and in spite of the *honesty* which has been attributed to *ancient* times, we find that the manor of Woking was rated in Domesday book at *three hundred and fifty* acres, in all, when the demesne alone exceeded a *thousand*.

The parish register of Bermundsey begins 1548, 1 Edw. VI. In 1604 is the following extraordinary entry, p. 215.

August.

'The forme of a solemne yowe made betwixt a man and his wife, the man having been longe absent, through which the woman beinge married to another man tooke her againe as followeth:

THE MAN'S SPEECH.

'Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented my sealfe from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man to thy husband. Therefore I do nowe vowe and promise, in the sight of God and of this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne; and will not onelie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee as I promised at our marriage.

THE WOMAN'S SPEECH.

'Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have, in thy absence, taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to kepe my sealfe onelie unto thee duringe life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage.

THE PRAYER.

'Almightie God, we beseech thee to pardon our offences, and give us grace ever hereafter to live together in thy feare, and to performe the holie duties of marriage one to another, accordinge as we are taught in thy holie word; for thy dear Son's sake, Jesus. Amen.

The entry concludes thus:

The first day of August, 1604. *Raphe Goodchilde*, of the parish of *Barkinge*, in *Thames-Street*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, weare agreed to live together, and thereupon gave their hands one to another, making either of them a solemn yowe so to doe, in the presence of

William Stere, *Parson*,
Edward Coker, *and*
Richard Eire, *Clerk*.

We

We leave this difficulty to the casuists. The renunciation of the said Elizabeth by her second husband does not appear to have been thought necessary on this occasion. His acquiescence in the transaction, was probably deemed so much less remarkable than the consent of the first husband to receive his wife again, as not to be worthy of a place in the same register.

James Thomson, the poet, was buried at the west end of the north aisle in Richmond church, August 29, 1748, without any memorial: but the Earl of Buchan did honour to himself, as well as to the poet, by placing a tablet to his memory, in 1792. We learn also, that the house in which he resided, is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen; who has repaired his favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he used to write. Over the entrance is inscribed—

'Here *Thomson* sung the seasons and their change.' p. 429.

Such instances of respect to departed genius, present a pleasing and striking contrast, with the devastation, to which the beloved residence of COWPER, has, needlessly, and disgracefully, been subjected!

The town of Dorking, we hope, will not be offended, that we expose its *ancient* character: *tempora mutantur, et nos*—We learn, that, in the reign of Hen. VI. "courts used to be held there every three weeks, and in them actions were brought. There are instances of suits *lasting for six months*; and perhaps, at last, the damages were *four-pence*, and the costs *twelve-pence*." It seems, therefore, that in a course of time, in which the price of butcher's meat has multiplied *seven* times, the price of *law* has multiplied *seventy times seven*.

'Moreover it was presented at the court leet, *Anno* 24, (and often repeated) that butchers, innkeepers, taylors, hucksters, millers, merchants, drapers, shoemakers, smiths, turners, labourers, bakers, carpenters, and tanners, took excessive prices; that the watch was not kept; that there were several assaults; and that *Matilda Symonds* was, as presented in former years, a disturber of the peace.' p. 554.

Is this a picture of the good old times we have so often heard of!

In p. 580, we have an account of the life of that able critic, Jeremiah Markland, whose portrait (in *aqua tinta!*) is annexed.

"The town of Godelming," it is observed, p. 649, "will for ever be rendered memorable by the grossest imposture ever practised on human credulity in an enlightened age;" we mean the famous instance of *Mary Tufts*, reported to have been delivered of sundry coveys of young rabbits, by Mr. *St. André*, surgeon and anatomist to his Majesty, who published the case. Lond. 1727. A list of fifteen publications, to which this affair gave rise, is inserted. It had for a while a very seri-

ous effect on the national appetite. Rabbits were banished from the table, and the rents of rabbit warrens sunk to nothing. The philosopher, *Whiston*, (who could believe any thing but the canonical Scriptures, and was then about 60 years of age), thought it the accomplishment of a prophecy, 1 Esdras ii. 8.

Many plates are attached to this volume; views of places, monuments, seats, &c. of various degrees of merit, but forming an acceptable addition. Several of them were presented to the work; and, we learn, that others are promised, and are already either engraved, or are in the hands of the artists. An old map, shewing the outlines of the hundreds, and the manors included in them, is prefixed to the fac-simile of Domesday. We hope that a good modern map of the county will be inserted in the sequel of the work; as, without such an illustration, every county history must remain materially defective. We are glad that the succeeding volume is in forwardness, and shall congratulate the county of Surrey on the completion of this laborious and accurate history.

Art. VIII. *Sacred Dramas*, intended chiefly for Young Persons. To which is added, an Elegy in Four Parts. By John Collett, Master of the Academy, Evesham, Worcestershire. Crown 8vo. pp. 230. Price 6s. Longman and Co., Wilkie and Robinson. 1805.

IN the infancy of literature, the compositions of the poet, and of the historian, were published only by recitation; similar to the rehearsal of academical exercises in our universities. The *dramatic* form of poetry arose, therefore, naturally, from the public recital of the epic; of which, even when in its rudest state, the drama was regarded as an improvement. Hence, the attention, not only of Aristotle, but even of Horace, when prescribing rules for poetry, was chiefly directed to its dramatic form. The latter, however, though *improved* almost to perfection at an early period, contained in itself the source of its degradation. The allurements of a public spectacle, like those of female beauty, exposed it to seduction. Players, and play writers, may pretend to reform the populace on whose favour they depend; but their real aim must be to gratify its propensities. The unparalleled genius of a Shakespeare has not been sufficient, in our own country, to raise dramatic poetry to a level with the epic, much less to restore its supposed superiority.

In various countries, and in distant ages, the earliest efforts of the drama usually referred to sacred subjects. The praises of Bacchus introduced them in Greece; and several pieces, yet extant, of Eschylus, are chiefly mythological. There was nothing, in Pagan theology, inconsistent with the most furious passions of tragedy, or the grossest ribaldry of the comic muse: but

but it is otherwise with Christianity. In the darker ages, indeed, the inconsistency was not perceived, of blending religion with mummery: but in proportion as Christianity became better understood, though not better practised, a total divorce between religion and the stage evidently became indispensable. This is, at present, so fully accomplished, that religion, or even christian morality, is scarcely alluded to in our theatres, except for purposes of obloquy and ridicule. A conscientious heathen might attend them, without any danger to his principles, or shock to his feelings; but how a conscientious *christian* can do so, is to us a mystery.

The volume before us, though it has led us to these reflections, is entirely free from the censure that we have expressed. Many of our readers are doubtless well acquainted with the elegant and useful dramatic poems on sacred subjects, for which, as well as for many other valuable performances, the public is indebted to Mrs. More. These are avowedly the author's prototypes; and they seem indeed to have been the *only* works of the kind which had fallen under his notice.

'The entertainment I experienced, several years ago, in reading that pleasing, and popular work, the SACRED DRAMAS of MISS HANNAH MOORE; and the earnest desire I felt when I came to the end of the Volume, that another of the same kind could be found, were the reasons of my attempting the following DRAMAS; which, though certainly inferior to those already before the Public, yet, will not, I hope, be found altogether destitute of rational entertainment and instruction; especially by that class of Readers for which they are more particularly designed.' pp. i, ii.

Mr. C.'s publication contains only *three* dramas. The subjects of them are Ehud, Naboth, and Esther. Much as he wished to supply an additional volume to that of Mrs. M., he thinks that she has nearly exhausted those scriptural subjects, which might be adapted to dramatic poetry. We are by no means of that opinion. We think the subject of Mr. C.'s last drama preferable to any of Mrs. M.'s for dramatic embellishment; and that it was omitted by her, probably because it had been beautifully amplified by Racine, whose tragedy of *Esther*, it seems, Mr. C. had not seen. The *Athaliah*, of the same author, is his masterpiece. The Death of *Adam*, by Klopstock, is one of the most sublime and pathetic efforts of the tragic muse. Madam Genlis has successfully imitated it; and has added, *Hagar*, *Isaac*, *Joseph*, *Ruth*, the widow of *Sarepta*, and the apocryphal story of *Tobias*, to the list of sacred dramas. Many others occur to us, which, if treated with equal ability, would be highly interesting, and might be rendered very instructive. We think it incumbent on us, at the same time to remark, that Mad. Genlis's ignorance of the doctrines of Scripture has betrayed itself

self occasionally, in sentiments, which should be expunged, to render her dramas proper for the use of young people.

Mr. Collett, in *this* respect, as well as in having written in *verse*, approaches nearer to Mrs. Moore's pattern; although, as a poet, whether in the composition, or in the language of his dramas, he certainly follows *haud passibus æquis*. We do not think his former two subjects judiciously chosen; but the manner in which he has treated them (except in the brokenness of his scenes) discovers considerable ingenuity. The assassination of the king of Moab by *Ehud*, is not one of the most inviting, or the most instructive objects, that might have been selected for youthful attention. A well-educated child will probably view Ehud, and the Israelites, with horror, and the Moabites with pity, as Mr. C. has delineated them. This piece is not calculated to "vindicate the ways of God." The *necessity* for the destruction of the idolators ought to have been illustrated and enforced. The expedients which he has adopted to account for Ehud's private access to the king, and the different impressions made on the Moabitish court by the Israelitish history, do credit, nevertheless, to Mr. C.'s invention. We recommend to him, if a new edition is called for, to be more attentive to the *moral* of this drama, and totally to change his triumphant chorus in the last scene, the repetition of which renders its gross defects the more disgusting. Can Mr. C. need information, that "lo!" and "see!" are synonimous?

In *Naboth*, the author follows the course of sacred history so closely, as to render it unnecessary to detail his plan. Its chief novelty is in the Jewish council scene, in which the opposition of Zichri to the condemnation of Naboth is well conceived and expressed. As we cannot enter into that discussion, we extract the reflections of Ahab, after Naboth's rejection of his request; and the speech by which Jezebel rouses him from despondency.

'AHAB *(Alone.)*

Throwing himself on the Bed.

Lie there thou wretched shadow of a king——
Thou who art mock'd, insulted every hour;
Thy meanest subjects dare thee to thy face;
Yes, for not only old Elijah scorns,
But even Naboth gives me a denial;
Nor yet content, exposes all my errors:
Repeats before my face the shameful tale,
Of Baal's neglect, and of JEHOVAH's triumph.

[*Enter servant.*

SERVANT.

My lord behold the banquet is prepar'd,
Our royal mistress there awaits your presence.

AHAB

AHAB.

Disturb not my repose: go tell the queen
The choicest viands now have lost their relish:
I cannot eat to day, nor can enjoy
Or wine, or music. [*Exit servant.*
Sadness suits me well——
Keen disappointment preys upon my heart—
My courage chills, and blasts my inmost soul.' pp. 80, 81.

JEZEBEL.

Art thou a king?
The king of Israel? Whose sov'reign will
Knows not by any law to be confin'd?
Art thou not absolute? Is there a law
That says to Ahab, thus far shalt thou go,
But here I fix a bound thou shalt not pass?
None! Arise my lord; come to the banquet,
Nor forbear to eat; I give the vineyard
To my lord the king, yes Naboth's vineyard;
Nor shall Elijah with "thus saith the LORD,"
With contumacy, and impunity,
Offend the majesty of Israel.
Ahab shall reign, and at his sov'reign will
His subjects bow submissive; even now
Shall Naboth learn not to deny his lord;
But haste my lord, pleasure awaits your will,
Ahab shall reign, and each desire fulfil.' pp. 84, 85.

The delight with which Ahab contemplates his unjust acquisition, and meditates its future improvements, furnishes one of the most poetical passages in Mr. C.'s dramas, and judiciously aggravates the sentence which Elijah shortly afterwards denounces. The mere *prediction* of the king's and Jezebel's destruction, is not, however, perfectly adequate to poetical justice. It is true, that the *mode* of the queen's death would have been still less proper for exhibition than Medea's murder of her children: but we think that the drama should have comprised the event, which might have been described by a messenger.

Esther, as might be expected, is the author's most copious subject. Most of the scenes and characters are derived from the canonical history. The arguments by which Haman obtains Ahasuerus's decree for the extirpation of the Jews, are thus plausibly expressed.

HAMAN.

'Great sire, permit me briefly to observe,
That thro' the provinces of Persia,
A certain people are dispers'd abroad,
Of manners singular; diverse from all
The people of thy land; a stubborn sect,
Attach'd perversely to their laws and rites;

Nor

Nor will they e'er obey thy sov'reign will,
Except it shall accord in ev'ry point
With their own superstitions:
Persuasion nought avails; with deference
And dutiful submission, I propose,
That they be rooted out; or it may chance,
So prevalent the force example gives,
Rebellions may arise in Persia's realm;
And spread destruction through this happy land;
It may seem harsh to treat that people thus;
But wisest maxims, oft enforc'd, declare
The few must suffer for the gen'ral good:
Their wealth, procur'd by vile and artful ways,
Wrung from th' industrious hands of Persia's sons,
Ought to return unto the public store——
I will ensure unto the treasury
Ten thousand silver talents.' pp. 131, 132.

The following remark, by one of the king's attendants, though not new, is aptly introduced:

'HARBONA.

Sleep ne'er, Mehuman, falls so kindly down
On monarch's eyelids, as upon their slaves:
Oft have I witnessed, that our royal master,
On downy bed, has pass'd a sleepless night;
While the mean slave that provenders his steed,
Tho' palletted on straw, has slept secure;
Nor told the passing hours, by ardent wishes
For the yet lagging morn; this present hour,
Our royal master comes; he pass'd a night
Of trouble; and, this morn, he bade me bring
The chronicles, and read to cheat the time.' p. 172.

The author has deviated from Scripture, in representing the king as struck with remorse for the fatal decree, and with displeasure against Haman on that account, *previous* to Esther's explanation at the banquet, which renders Ahasuerus's interrogation utterly inconsistent.

'AHASUERUS. *(In great wrath.)*

Queen Esther, what abominable fiend's
Infernal machinations thus contrive
The ruin of our realm? Declare his name.' p. 203.

We do not think that Mr. C. has improved the interest of the story, by suppressing the irreversibility of the royal decree. It is too great a violation of historical truth, to put into the mouth of the king, this address to Mordecai:

'Be thou the happy messenger of peace
To all thy brethren; and the wretch who dares
Lift up his hand against them, he shall feel
The dire infliction of a monarch's ire.' p. 208.

The difficulty of finding an expedient to frustrate the effect of the decree, might have been improved to pathetic and moral uses; while the tragical conclusion of the history needed not to have been fully anticipated, but might have been justified, so far as to be intimated by the suggestion, that only those Persians, who hated the Jews for their worship of the true God, would presume, in such circumstances, to assault them.

The volume closes with an elegy in four parts, on three sisters and a brother, of whom the author was deprived in the course of a few years. The feelings expressed are very suitable for the solemn occasions; and the subjects call for serious condolence, rather than critical remark. We would merely remind Mr. C. that *elegiac* should be accented on the third, not on the second syllable.

The author has presented his work at the bar of public criticism, in a manly, but modest manner. We are far from wishing to discourage his re-appearance; but we hope that it will be with improvement. The candour which he has expressed, raises our expectation of his future attainments. For this reason, we recommend to him the reformation of several prosaic lines, and uncouth expressions, that are dispersed through his dramas. 'Anon we will drink wine together, prince,' may probably plead learned authorities, but is too colloquial. 'Is the queen a *Jew*?' 'the maiden is a *Jew*,' sound awkwardly.

'Her beauty shone
Resplendent as the *solar orb* at noon,' p. 165,

is rather too broad and glaring a comparison. The fair sex has, time out of mind, been compared, in preference, to the *moon*.

'Thy fears impell
Conclusions which no *given premises*
Can warrant.'——

'If thou hast raised her to this *altitude—(his)*
—'The waters on each side
Rose *perpendicularly*'

are phrases, to which the author's professional occupations seem to have misguided him. Poetry speaks no cant dialect. Like the volume of nature, she is open and intelligible to all. We would also caution Mr. C. against the admission of lines that form no English metre. Such, we mean, as in one of our extracts—

'Nor forbear to eat; I give the vineyard'—

The close of the preceding line with a supernumerary syllable, does not justify the want of a syllable at the commencement of the next, which frequently occurs in these Dramas.

These, however, are slight blemishes; and if a critical ear cannot allow them to be compensated by the traces of natural

feeling, good sense, and pleasing description, which occur in Mr. C.'s performances, we are heartily disposed to forgive them for the sake of the moral and religious sentiments, which prevail in this volume. We think it also to the author's credit, that he has not intimated any desire for the public representation of his dramas, by the youth for whom they are written. To a perusal, and a *recital* under proper direction, we willingly recommend them; and shall be glad to see the stock of juvenile entertainment and improvement increased by similar compositions.

Art. IX. *Chirurgical Observations relative to the Eye*; with an Appendix on the Introduction of the Male Catheter, and the Treatment of the Hæmorrhoids. By James Ware, Surgeon, F. R. S. &c. The Second Edition, with many Additions. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 1024. Price 18s. 6d. boards. Mawman. 1805.

THE important object of this work, and the peculiar advantages possessed by its respectable author, render it highly deserving of attention. Although the articles which it contains have already, in other editions, been a considerable time before the public, yet the improvements observable in the present edition authorise and demand our notice; and the value of public communications from medical persons, who limit their practice to particular diseases, calls for appropriate remarks.

The separation of the healing art into several branches, to be exclusively practised by certain individuals, has found some supporters, but, as might be expected, has met with considerable opponents among the most respectable members of the profession. That there exist, in certain diseases, circumstances which render the establishment of particular institutions for the aid, and even the reception, of the subjects of such diseases extremely beneficial and laudable, is not to be doubted. On this ground, no one can refuse his approbation to the establishment of the Lock Hospital, the Hospitals for the reception of Lunatics, and the Small-Pox Hospital. But it should be observed, that, in these instances, the benefits derived to the public, independent of those immediately obtained by the patient and his friends, depend much on the separation of the afflicted from society. This is the principle which directed beneficent minds to the establishment and support of these institutions. In private practice, diseases of the teeth are very properly consigned to the care of those who restrict their attention entirely to them. To render the dentists a separate profession, is absolutely necessary. Many disorders of the teeth, are of such a nature, as to require that nicety of mechanical operation, which cannot be acquired and retained, but by the habitual

exercise of it. The time which this requires, and that which is demanded by an attention to the more scientific part of this branch of the profession, must be so considerable, as fully to warrant the separation of this art from surgery in general. With respect to other diseases, to which no similar circumstances belong, the confinement of their medical or chirurgical treatment to a few individuals, either in private practice, or in public institutions, is certainly attended with some advantages, but we apprehend that these are counterbalanced by its injurious tendency to check the diffusion of general knowledge.

When the mind is directed to the study of one particular disease, or of the diseases of one particular part, as of the eye, a more intimate knowledge respecting those particular diseases may doubtless be obtained: as a much more considerable portion of instructive cases will fall to the share of the practitioner, in that subject to which he confines his attention. Thus, every circumstance contributing information on this particular subject, may be considered as brought into one point, and the knowledge thus acquired, concentred in one person. Considerable danger of the neglect of general principles, and of indulging a propensity to empirical modes of practice, may, indeed, be thus created; yet we allow, that a practitioner, placed in this situation, would be very likely to possess, in a superior degree to others, the power of administering relief in these particular cases.

That the progress of the healing art is likely to be impeded, rather than promoted, by such an arrangement, may, however, be seriously apprehended; if we reflect, that, in proportion as the instruction afforded by a multiplicity of cases is engrossed by a few, so must the rest of the profession be deprived of the means of information. Let us admit a supposition, which observation seems to warrant, that, in a crowded metropolis, three-fourths of the more important cases of diseases in the eye, are consigned to the examination and treatment of two or three persons, celebrated as oculists. Then with these must it rest to determine, whether the suppression, or the diffusion of the information, derived from so considerable a fund, shall take place. On the disposition, the abilities, or the caprice, of such individuals, will depend, whether the knowledge thus accumulated, perhaps for a great number of years, may, or may not, be lost entirely to society. Want of leisure, or of inclination, may prevent an individual from bequeathing a single observation by which the healing art may derive advantage: while, from the opportunities of gaining information being more equally diffused, the future advantages to science, and to society, would be much better secured. Supposing even, that each person who has shared in this kind of monopoly, did (as he undoubtedly should do, if possible) communicate his experience to the public, the

general

general practitioner would still be in a great measure deprived of opportunity to avail himself of the knowledge which he obtained.

That the division of the practice of physic and surgery into several branches, is detrimental to the advancement of the healing art, appears, therefore, to be indubitable. If, however, this practice be thought advisable, we contend that society possesses an undoubted claim on such exclusive practitioners, for a full and faithful record of their observations. By such publications, the mischief of which we have complained, would be partly removed; and it might be partly compensated by the additional information which might be diffused, beyond the sphere that must be chiefly affected by the monopoly in question.

We have been naturally led to these reflections, by a perusal of the work before us: the benevolent author of which appears to have been impressed with a due sense of the justness of that claim, which we have preferred on the part of the public. The frankness of communication displayed in this work, sufficiently manifests the anxious wish of the author, to make the utmost use of those advantages which he possesses, in promoting the progress of this species of knowledge, and in diminishing the sufferings of the afflicted. In none of our author's works, is the desire of extending useful information more completely accomplished, than in his treatise on the Ophthalmy, which is the first tract in these volumes. The accuracy and perspicuity with which his interesting observations are conveyed, cannot fail to render them of the highest utility.

Speaking, in this part of his work, of a purulent discharge from the eyes, which Mons. St. Ives describes as proceeding from a metastasis of the matter of gonorrhœa, Mr. Ware offers several reasons, which strongly militate against its being derived from such an origin. He even remarks, that, in many instances, this symptom has been found to take place, where the person affected by it has been entirely free from any venereal taint. He also observes, that,

'The ophthalmy that deprived of their sight a considerable number of our brave soldiers in Egypt, during the campaign in 1801, and which is said to be endemic in that country, appears to have been of this nature;—and the discharge which issues from the eyes of infants in the disorder distinguished by the denomination of *The purulent eyes of new-born children*, which will be considered in the sequel of this work, is not unlike to that which comes from the eyes of adults in the cases to which a reference is here made.' Vol. I. p. 31.

That this particular affection of the eye may, at least in some cases, depend on the application of diseased matter to the eye, is evident from the following statement:

'At the time that I am correcting for the press the fourth Edition of

this Tract on the Ophthalmy, I am consulted in a case which strengthens the opinion of those who think the purulent Ophthalmy is occasioned by the application of diseased matter to the eye itself. Two female children, the eldest only five years of age, were attacked with a purulent coloured discharge from the Vagina, without any previous indisposition, or any probable cause that could be assigned for it. The surgeon, who usually attended the family, recommended a vitriolic lotion to be injected, which in a short time removed the disorder. The operation of injecting the lotion was performed by the mother of the children; and, about a week after it had been used, the mother, who, as well as the father were perfectly free from any complaint similar to this of their children, was attacked with an inflammation of the right eye, the conjunctiva of which swelled very rapidly; and it was soon accompanied with a profuse purulent discharge. Evacuations of various kinds had been employed, but without abating the disorder, and at the time I saw her the Cornea was on the point of bursting, which happened that very day, totally destroying the eye as an organ of vision. Happily the other eye was not affected in a similar manner. Vol.I. p. 33.

We observe that Mr. W. continues strongly to recommend the use of the Thebaic Tincture dropt, or rather insinuated, within the eyelids. He very properly cautions practitioners against the employment of the Tinctura Opii, of the present Pharmacopœia, instead of the Tinctura Thebaica; the former medicine, having for its menstruum rectified spirits of wine, must, as Mr. W. observes, if applied alone to a delicate and inflamed membrane, act with more pungency, and produce greater pain, than would be occasioned by the application of an equal quantity of the Tinctura Thebaica.

In the observations which our author published, on the scrophulous and intermittent Ophthalmy, in the year 1792, he took particular pains to recommend the internal use of the Hydrargyrus Muriatus, in preference to that of the Cortex Peruvianus, in those cases of the Ophthalmy where the symptoms intermit; and he adduced, at that time, several cases to exemplify its superior power. We quote his present remarks:

'Much subsequent experience has contributed to confirm the good opinion I then entertained of this medicine; and I have the satisfaction to add that in a great variety of such cases I have afforded the most striking relief by means of it, after the Cortex Peruvianus and various other medicines had been found totally incompetent for this purpose. The remark I then made is perfectly correct, that this medicine has also been singularly useful in several cases where the inflammation of the eye followed putrid and nervous fevers. The inflammation in these cases, though small in appearance, is generally attended with a deep seated pain in the orbit, which is much increased during the night; with a peculiar dulness in the transparent parts of the eye, and with considerable general debility. But though, on this latter account, those remedies are highly proper which tend to recruit the constitution, yet I have rarely observed that unaided by other means, they have been sufficient

cient to remove the disorder of the eye. A few instances have, indeed, occurred, in which the Cortex Peruvianus administered in large doses, and at small distances of time, has afforded speedy and great assistance; and some of these will be described with minuteness among the following cases; but I feel it my duty to caution against the hasty adoption of this remedy, since the instances, in which it is likely to prove useful, are extremely rare, and if it be improperly employed, in such large doses, it will increase the inflammation and much aggravate all the symptoms. Vol. pp. 62, 63, 64.

Whilst treating of the Trichiasis of the upper eyelid, he says,

'In the present edition of this tract I have also to add, that in cases of this kind I have sometimes afforded great relief by applying a compress, about the size and thickness of the first joint of the little finger, under the arch of the orbital process of the Os Frontis, and confining it in this position by means of a narrow bandage fastened to the compress, and carried obliquely round the forehead. The skin of the upper eye-lid was drawn upward before the compress was applied: and the compress, by its pressure within the edge of the orbit, prevented the lid from falling again, and consequently hindered its edge, where the eye-lashes grow, from turning inward upon the eye. An intimation of the use of such a contrivance may be seen in the second edition of this tract, published in the year 1787, page 98; but it has been particularly recommended by Mr. Crumpton, an ingenious surgeon of Dublin, who, I understand, means shortly to publish remarks on this troublesome, though happily unusual affection of the eye.' Vol. I. pp. 94. 95.

No additional remarks appear in the paper on the purulent eyes of new born children. But to this subject, we should be well pleased to engage the attention of medical men. That this disease may be considered as one of the most frequent causes of blindness, is sufficiently known; and that we are, at present, totally ignorant of its cause, is also evident. On this head, nothing satisfactory appears in the article before us. Repeated observations have excited in us the suspicion, that this malady may originate in the application of diseased matter to the eye: a supposition which gains some confirmation from the disease occuring with most frequency among children of the poor, with whom an indiscriminate employment of the same cloths, in performing different ablutions, is very likely to occur. That this evil may be derived from such a source, is rendered still more probable by the remarks which we have already noticed, as having been made on the disease in adults. Mr. W. has omitted to apply his observations to the disease in children.

It is much to be lamented, that the means here recommended for the cure of this malady, are such as must too frequently be of difficult application. The careful injection, with a syringe, of a medicated fluid between the swelled conjunctiva, is recommended, in the worst cases, so frequently as once or

twice every hour. A regular compliance with such a prescription can hardly be expected, from that class of people with whom this malady is most prevalent.

The beneficial effects resulting from the use of the expressed juice of the dwarf lettuce, in cases of protrusion of the whole eye, cannot be too generally known. Mr. W. much regrets that he was not earlier acquainted with this remedy, and relates several cases in which it was successfully employed; particularly one case, in which the protrusion was so great, as to render the moving of the eyelids on the globe of the eye, exceedingly difficult. The mode preferred by our author, for the preparation of this remedy, is to macerate the inner leaves or hearts of the lettuce, for about ten minutes, in *balneo mariæ*, and then to express the juice through a linen cloth. Neither the papers on the Epiphora or watery eye, nor that on the treatment of the Fistula Lachrymalis, contain any additional remarks which particularly require our notice. The paper on the Introduction of the Male Catheter, and that on Hæmorrhoids, do not appear to have received enlargement since their first publication.

The first volume closes with an additional case of Ophthalmy, with violent pain, consequent on a Gutta Serena. Mr. W. having had the opportunity of examining, after death, a patient in whom the symptoms much resembled those of the present case, and having found a considerable quantity of a yellow coloured fluid, as thin as water, accumulated between the choroid coat and the retina, he suspected that a similar effusion had taken place in this case also. On this supposition, he introduced a spear pointed couching needle through the tunica sclerotica, a little further back than the part where it is usually introduced for the purpose of depressing a cataract. As soon as the instrument entered the eye, a yellow coloured fluid immediately escaped, sufficient in quantity to wet a handkerchief quite through. It is pleasing to add, that the patient obtained permanent relief by the operation. We cannot resist our wish to introduce the following inference from this interesting case.

'The case which I have described seems to prove, that though the Gutta Serena may be occasioned by a variety of causes, most of which are exterior to the eye, it is sometimes produced by the effusion of a watery fluid in the eye itself, between the choroid coat and retina. If the effusion take place slowly, vision is destroyed in a gradual manner, and it does not occasion any great degree of pain; but if it happen suddenly, the blindness is not only sudden, but it is accompanied, in the case that I have related, with a violent pain both in the head and eye. The operation that has been described was performed solely with a view to give relief from the excruciating pain

which the patient underwent; and this object was completely accomplished by it. How far a similar operation might prove effectual, in an early stage of the disorder, for the purpose of restoring vision, is a question which I am not at present competent to answer. If, however, a patient be deprived of all useful sight without a visible change in the size and figure of the pupil, and if the little that remains be only acquired when objects are viewed sideways, and they are then seen in an imperfect manner, I am inclined to think that the case is fair for the experiment, and that the operation is not unlikely to afford relief. The two following circumstances are much in favour of its being tried. If the eye be uninflamed it gives but a slight degree of pain; and if it be performed by a careful person, it is so void of danger that I am persuaded it would not injure the sight even of a sound eye.' Vol. I. pp. 515, 516, 517.

By far the greater part of the second volume is occupied with a translation of the Baron de Wenzel's Treatise on the Cataract; and a tract by Mr. Ware, under the title of an "Inquiry into the causes which have most commonly prevented success in the operation of extracting; with an account of the means by which they may either be obviated or rectified." These being now republished, with only a few alterations and additions, it is obvious that no farther notice of them is here necessary.

These papers are succeeded by the case of a young gentleman who first acquired sight at seven years of age: but as this case has lately appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and from them in sundry periodical publications, we shall only extract, from the practical part of the paper, an observation, which evidently possesses a considerable degree of importance.

'When children have been born with cataracts, the crystalline humour has generally, if not always, been found either in a soft or fluid state. If, therefore, it be not accompanied with an opacity, either in the anterior or posterior portion of the capsule, and this capsule be largely punctured with the couching needle, introduced in the way in which this instrument is usually employed to depress the cataract, there is reason to expect that the opaque matter will, sooner or later, be absorbed, the pupil become clear, and the sight restored. p. 380.

The propriety of the advice contained in the foregoing paragraph, has been since confirmed by the successful adoption of the proposed mode of treatment in the case of a lady, eighteen years old, who had been blind from an early part of her infancy. The fourth tract in this volume, is on the dissipation of the cataract. "Instances of cures accomplished in this way," says Mr. Ware, "have repeatedly come under my notice, when the disorder has been produced by an external cause, insomuch that I indulge a hope, that the operation, under such circumstances, may rarely, if ever, be necessary."

The concluding tract of these Volumes, is a description of twelve cases of the *Gutta Serena*; four of which were cured by electricity;

electricity; four, in which the chief means of cure was a mercurial snuff; and four, which were relieved by other remedies.

The approbation which the public has already bestowed on the several tracts here republished, renders it unnecessary to add to the cordial approbation which we have expressed of these highly useful and interesting Volumes.

Art. X. *Indian Recreations*; consisting chiefly of Strictures on the domestic and moral Œconomy of the Mahomedans and Hindoos. By the Rev. William Tennant, LL.D. M.A.S. and lately one of his Majesty's Chaplains in India. Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. In two Vols. 8vo. pp. 404 and 426. Price 18s. Longman, &c. 1804.

THE melioration of the condition of the human race, in every form, never employed so great a number of active and benevolent minds, as at the present time. Thinking and acting with the independence which characterizes the generous philanthropist, one directs his views to one object, and another to another. Some employ their efforts to lessen bodily suffering and distress; others to increase mental enjoyments; but all unite in endeavours to augment the sum of human felicity. To such, we wish all the happiness that they would convey to others, and especially what we know will contribute to it, *success* in their beneficent exertions.

When Dr. Tennant's book falls into such hands, they will open it with avidity, to learn the condition of the people of Hindoostan, and to see if any thing can be done to promote their welfare. These feelings are so suitable to those who would rank among the friends of their species, that Reviewers will be, of all men, most inexcusable, if a double portion of this spirit does not rest upon them. If idle curiosity, if the mere lust of knowledge, or if a design to gratify the cravings of avarice and ambition govern the multitude, the men who would give a tone to public opinion, should have those generous and beneficent motives of action, which will influence them to diffuse pure and liberal principles among the readers of their publication. Such is *our* wish, without regard to faction, sect, or party; to disseminate truth and goodness, is our highest aim.

With these remarks, we preface our strictures on *Dr. T.'s Indian Recreations.* Much had been written concerning Bengal, and our other possessions in Hindoostan, and much information conveyed to the public. But there was still room for more; and Dr. T. in his two volumes, has communicated a greater mass of entertaining and useful information concerning India, than any of his predecessors in the school of Eastern literature. From the close political relation in which that country stands to us, as subjects of the same government, every inhabitant of the

British

British Isles may be supposed to feel a particular interest in its concerns, and an earnest desire to be acquainted with its condition. That desire will here be gratified.

The work is divided into short sections, each of which discusses some particular topic: but as the same subject frequently occurs in different sections, a juster idea of the book will be given by pointing out the various subjects, which Dr. T. has treated, than by following the method which he has observed.

Concerning the *climate* of Hindostan, and especially of Bengal, he writes thus:

'The climate of almost every interior tropical region is unfavourable to European constitutions. Those flat countries, where moisture is combined with heat, are unexceptionably more injurious to health than such as are dry. Hence the climate of Batavia has long proved one of the most fatally pernicious ever visited by Europeans.

'Calcutta was at first deemed hardly less destructive than Batavia. Its situation, surrounded by a flat and marshy country, was productive of the same effects. The vicinity has since been considerably cleared of trees and jungles, and some of the more offensive marshes have been drained; much, however, still remains to be done, before it can merit the character of a healthy town.

'Europeans are now, however, much better acquainted with the means of counteracting the effects of a bad climate than formerly. Regularity of living, and temperance, are much more prevalent among the present inhabitants than the first adventurers. The perfection to which the medical art has arrived by longer experience, has also had a happy effect in preserving the lives of many Europeans. The diseases of the country are now well understood by almost every practitioner: the practice is simple and decisive. Fevers, and the whole train of bilious complaints, are more efficaciously treated, or at least yield more certainly to their prescriptions, than any set of diseases equally malignant do in Britain. Were fever as dangerous here as in Europe, its frequency would prove fatal almost to every inhabitant before residing twelve months in the country.

'After all, however, the climate of India proves a severe trial to every European constitution: many fall a sacrifice to its first attacks; many more linger on in a state of ever-enduring debility and powerful disease, which reduces them to a state more resembling ghosts than men; the remainder, who for years continue to combat its influence, finding that they also are at last to be wasted in the conflict, are glad to retreat to Europe, there to eke out, or to husband the remainder of life.

'A sallow and livid complexion is so universal in Bengal, that when you behold a face of the roseate hue, you can pronounce that its owner is newly arrived, nearly with as much certainty as if you had heard that part of his history from his own mouth. Even in the ordinary health of persons not supposed to be materially injured by the climate, they are capable of little exertion or fatigue: in the hot season of hardly any at all. It is not uncommon to find at that period the whole officers of a battalion,

battalion, except one or two, incapable of doing duty, and this without extraordinary or alarming complaint.'

The population of the British dominions in Hindoostan, from Dr. T.'s account, is greatly superior to all former calculations. His reasonings we are unable to detail; but the result is, that in the subjugated provinces, in the year 1797, the number of inhabitants amounted to fifty millions.

The character of the natives, as drawn by the pen of our author, is by no means prepossessing. Of the retail traders at Calcutta, he says,

'They go around hawking commodities from morning to night, or searching after cheap purchases. Nothing can exceed the eagerness for money; and if you are not in some measure a judge of the article you are to purchase, you will infallibly be overreached. Indeed that low cunning, stratagem, and deceit, which characterize the many transactions of persons of narrow intellects, appear almost without exception to this class of the Hindoos. For once that a European over-reaches them, he is cheated a thousand times. The ideas I had formed of the innocence and simplicity of the natives, and of the frauds, peculations, and oppression which they suffered from the British, I have often had occasion to correct, as they bore but little resemblance to matter of fact.'

Dr. T. appears to be well acquainted with agriculture; and his observations on this head, while they are exceedingly entertaining, are very important and useful. An immense portion of the country is in a state of nature. "I believe," says he, "it may be safely asserted, that through the whole country (Bengal and Behar excepted) one acre in fifty is not cultivated." Even in the provinces excepted, there are vast tracts which do not feel the improving hand of agriculture. His incidental remarks on this head, do not accord with each other; but in one place he says, that one half, even of Bengal and Behar, is still uncultivated. What a field for improvement is here! Indeed, where cultivation prevails, it is mostly in a rude and imperfect state. The husbandman is poor, his plough formed without skill or strength, and his cattle are small, lean, and feeble. Twelve or fifteen times he is obliged to plough a field, before the soil is sufficiently loosened to receive the seed. The effects of such husbandry may be easily conceived. Great, indeed, are the advantages which they possess over us, in respect of climate.

'There are three harvests in the course of a year, two of rice in the summer and autumn, and one in the spring, consisting of wheat, barley, and pease. Should, therefore, the improvident indolence of the farmer, an adverse season, or the hostility of the Ganges disappoint his hopes, he has still an opportunity by new efforts of retrieving his affairs. The season a second and third time not only invites him to the measure, but powerfully seconds his endeavours.'

The

The following is Dr. T.'s account of the produce of land in the neighbourhood of Benares:

'During a short excursion in the vicinity of this city, I have had an opportunity of examining the state of the wheat and barley crops, which which are nearly ripe. They are inferior to the same crops in Britain, and particularly in length. The barley, or rather *big*, for it is all of that inferior species, does not exceed twelve or fourteen inches in height; but where the land is in good order, it is a close crop, and yields plump grain. The wheat is bearded, and would please you worse than the barley; it never rises above the height of two feet, and would in England be reckoned a light crop.'

In addition to the produce of articles of the first necessity, our eastern provinces furnish in abundance, sugar, cotton, opium, indigo, and various kinds of oils, useful for food and for medicine. Sugar may be produced in any quantity, at so small an expense, as to enable them to furnish the commodity at less than one half the price of West Indian sugar, raised by the reluctant labour of African slaves.

But, notwithstanding all these advantages, the state of the mass of the inhabitants is by no means inviting.

'In Asia the great body of the people are in a state of extreme poverty and oppression. This is the first observation which forces itself upon every European when he beholds their condition. The influence of the British has had considerable effect in bettering their circumstances. After all the avidity and irregularities which have been alledged against our government, its subjects are the most comfortable and easy in their circumstances of any in India. The farther operation of that government will produce in time effects still more decidedly favourable to the people.

'Much room is still left for adding to their comfort. In the great articles of lodging, food, and clothing, their situation is far inferior to that of any nation in Europe. Their buildings are light and paltry, which no allowance for their manners will palliate. A Hindoo, in easy circumstances, accommodates himself, it is true only with a hut; but this hut is clean, neat, and warm. The great body of the people creep into wretched hovels, incapable of shelter or protection, and of materials so wretched as to be unfit for fuel; and it must do so not from manners but from poverty.

'The same poverty is observable in *dress*. The climate does not require the thick and substantial clothing of Europeans; but among individuals, whose circumstances admit of choice, there is some variety, much cleanliness, and elegance of dress. When this is contrasted with the miserable rags and nakedness of ninety-nine in one hundred of the people, it is not to be ascribed to the simplicity of Hindoo manners, but to the extremity of their indigence. In their food flesh is excluded from the diet of the greater number, and fermented liquor from all; yet that circumstance will not account for the far greater part eating millet pulse and bad grain, instead of white corn; nor will any circumstance of manners, or religious prejudices, account for the small portion of salt, spice,

spice, and ghee, used in the general run of their meals, while those of the opulent are so fully supplied with these ingredients. It is, therefore, to be concluded, that the Asiatics are poor, and that they are themselves conscious of their poverty, and would willingly improve their condition, though incapable of that persevering industry, or that energy of exertion, which characterizes Europeans.'

Bitterly do we lament the abject condition of these children of sorrow and want, who are almost starving in the midst of the means of plenty: but we cordially thank the man who has brought forward these facts to general view; for the publication of them will lead the good people of England to seek the farther melioration of the state of their unhappy fellow subjects. Considering the abject state to which the mass of the people is reduced, we were surprised to find that the art of reading was so widely diffused. Their mode of conveying instruction to children is both ingenious and useful: we believe that it has been in part adopted by a benevolent Quaker in London, who practises it on a very extensive scale.

'Almost in every village there is a person employed in teaching the youth to read and write. As few books are entrusted to the perusal of the great body of the people, the amount of their learning is to form the characters and to read manuscript; and it is surprizing how many of the lowest servants are able to keep accounts. I have found a Mussulman capable of this, who could not read a sentence of the Coran. Here writing and reading are taught at the same time; the boys are collected upon a smooth flat of sand, and with the finger or a small reed form the letters there, which they learn to pronounce at the same time. As often as the space before each scholar is filled up with writing, it is effaced and prepared for a new lesson: thus the expence of both pens, ink, paper, and even a house, is avoided.'

This is a matter of great importance to the future welfare of the Hindoos, and lays a solid foundation for their improvement in the most useful of all branches of knowledge, the knowledge of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

[*To be continued.*]

Art XI. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ Δ. Xenophontis Memorabilium Libri IV, Usque ad lib. III. Cap. VI. Interp. novâ donavit, et varr. lectt. auxit Gulielmus Benwell, M. A. Col. SS. Trinitatis nuper Socius. Textûs quod defuit, cum variis lectionibus, e Schneidero aliisque desumptum est. Oxonii typis Academicis; impensis Hanwell et Parker; et Mawman, Lond. 8vo. pp. 630. price 13s. 1804.

IF the suffrages of antiquity in favour of Xenophon, from those who were best able to judge of his merits, have any weight with us at this day, who are viewing him only through the mists of time; this venerable ancient will not appear unjustly or capriciously elevated on the pedestal of Fame.

His

His own countrymen, on account of the depth of his philosophy, and the great purity, simplicity, and sweetness of his style, have denominated him the *Grecian Bee*, and the *Attic Muse*. It is, indeed, difficult to determine, whether, as a consummate biographer and historian, an acute philosopher, or an accomplished general and politician, he deserves the greatest praise.

It is well known, that he, as well as Plato, was among the most distinguished scholars of Socrates. On his return from Asia, whither he had accompanied Agesilaus, but some time after he had conducted the famous retreat of the ten thousand, he found that his venerable master had been unjustly accused of the foulest of crimes, and cruelly put to death. Indignant at the madness of his countrymen, with all the awakened feelings of friendship, and all the gratitude of a deserving pupil, he determines to vindicate the memory of his Instructor, and refute the unblushing accusations of his enemies. Having so long been privy to his principles and practice—having listened to the undisguised sentiments of his heart, and almost been nourished in his bosom,—fortunately for mankind, his stores of information only wanted unlocking; and he boldly undertakes, with the irresistible weapons of truth and philosophy, to confront his accusers, we know with what success. This, the most valuable and celebrated of all his writings, not even excepting his Κύρου Παιδεια, is entitled ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΑ, because, together, with the defence, it contains the most *memorable* actions and sayings of that divine moralist.

We think it unnecessary to say more of a work so well known, and whose merits have so often been scrutinised and appreciated. Let us next consider, in the edition before us, what new light has been thrown upon these valuable remains of antiquity; what acknowledgements are due from the classical reader, and how much he is indebted to Mr. B. for his labours.

It is ushered to our notice by a preface in latin, of near forty pages, *de Auctoris instituto, et de opere*; which, before we come to the notes and various readings, may well deserve some portion of our attention, and that of the reader. It was the singular notion of *Edwards*, "that this book was intended by Xenophon, as a regular system of philosophy, in the character of Socrates; just as his *Institution of Cyrus* gives us the portrait, not of a real, but of a completely wise and all-accomplished commander." This notion, in our opinion, Mr. B. satisfactorily meets and refutes. We quote the following passage, for the reader to judge of the Editor's latinism, as well as of this somewhat important controversy.

'Scriptis hisce Xenophontis plurimum hinc accedit pretii et auctoritatis, quod omnia, quæ ibi narrantur, revera a Socrate dicta et gesta fuisse videantur. Non ficti sermones, sicut in dialogis Platonis, in quibus

quibus sententiæ tantum Socratis traduntur, si modo illæ vere apud Platonem traditæ sint, sed omnia nudam veritatis speciem, nulloque fuco illitam præ se ferunt. Imo auctor res sua persona narrat, et ipse sæpe lectorem admonet ea, qua commemorantur, se præsente dicta vel facta fuisse, seque ea audivisse, et eorum probe meminisse. Cumque res narrat, quibus ipse, tunc temporis in Asia militans, non interfuit tamen quo fonte notitiam earum hauserit, quemque auctorem habuerit, fideliter exponit.' Pref. p. vii.

The editor next very justly discusses the merits of his original, in a paragraph, which, as it happily characterizes the excellencies of Xenophon, at the same time that it elegantly calls to our recollection the cruel fate of Socrates, and charms us with a view of that elevated friendship which subsisted between these amiable philosophers, we cannot resist the temptation of laying before our classical readers.

'Quod si de rerum, quæ in hoc opere tractantur, magnitudine, et de auctoris in dicendi genere virtutibus, aggrediar loqui, mihi verendum esse puto, ne horum studio provectus ultra fines modumque rapiar. Quam pura enim et simplex oratio! Quanta verborum suavitas ac venustas! Quæ perspicuitas et lux! Etenim non hic, velut in Cyropædia persæpe fit, sermo implicitus est et perplexus, sed clarior plerumque et concinnior, ac majori opera, si conjicere licet, limatus et expolitus. Jam, ut ad res veniamus, quanta cum affectus vehementia, et quam honesta cum indignatione animi, Socratem contra accusatoris crimina defendit! Quam præclara de præceptis magistrorum non negligendis sententia! Quanto cum impetu Alcibiadis et Critiæ vitiosorum morum causas exponit! Deinde quam graviter de Dei providentia et de admirabili corporis humani structura Socratem disserentem inducit! Quod argumentum ille iterum in altero loco, diverso paulum modo, sed pari cum dignitate persecutus est. Porro quam jucunde amicitiæ probæ et honestæ voluptates commemorantur! Quæ præcepta de amicis, fratribus, parentibus colendis traduntur. Quam splendida antiquæ Atheniensium gloriæ virtutisque pristinæ commemoratio! Denique quam dulcis et affectu plena narratio eorum, quæ a Socrate paulo ante mortem dicta sunt! Sed in primis laudanda est illa Prodici de Virtute et Voluptate fabula, qua nihil suavius aut elegantius inveniri potest.'

We have next a critical analysis of the title, ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΑ. This, considering the minuteness of the subject in debate, the many dusty tomes that are ransacked for the purpose; and the many hard names of commentators and critics that meet the eye, we pronounce to be very learnedly tedious.

Mr. B. now inquires, *when* this book was written? And, first, of what age was Xenophon himself at that time? Here he satisfactorily refutes the hypothesis of Hutchinson, that Xenophon was near fifty years of age, when he went to Cyrus into Asia; proving that he could not then be much more than thirty. But, as to the year of the Olympiad when the work in question was composed, after much learned disquisition he leaves the matter

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in doubt. He only proves, that, allowing for his author's retirement to Seillus near Olympia, where most of his works were completed, these *Memorabilia* could not appear *long* before the second year of the 104th Olympiad. It is not likely, that in the nineteenth century of the Christian Era, after all the disputes of commentators, such questions should be determined: and perhaps, it is no great loss to letters, that they cannot. We think ourselves fortunate in having such legacies at all; and being assured, that most of them, like writings of a still higher value, were written by those whose names they bear; we may employ our time better than in fruitless inquiries about the very year in which they were bequeathed to us.

We have just said, that *most* of our ancient classics were written by those whose names they bear, or, in the language of criticism, that they are *genuine*. But it is generally allowed, that *all* were not so. Even those Divine Scriptures, where, not the banquet of a superficial taste, and the paltry treasures of human genius, but the oracles of God are professedly laid up for us, and where the most viligant attention of mankind, one might expect, would always be engaged, have sometimes been confounded with apochryphal books. No wonder, then, that Mr. B. should have occasion to institute an inquiry, whether the epistles of Socrates, and of the Socratic philosophers, by Allatius at Pavia, in 1637, be genuine, or not? This task had already been undertaken by Pearson and Bentley, the former in his vindication of St. Ignatius's Epistles; and the latter in his dissertation *In Phalaridem;* and they had both decided against them. They were repugnant to, or were not supported by, any collateral testimony—they could not be reconciled to chronology, but contained some striking anachronisms—and it is altogether *incredible* that they should come into our hands, unlike all other ancient authors, without some notice, some censure or applause, either direct or indirect, from succeeding historians, grammarians, or critics. Since, therefore, the question might well be considered as laid at rest, it may be asked, why Mr. B. has here revived it? His answer is ready, and appropriate: but let him speak for himself.

'Cæterum ab instituto meo non prorsus alienum fore spero, si, tum horum librorum fide *(scil. Pearsoni & Bentleii)* tum eorum ope, quæ de Xenophontis vitâ docui, quædam in Epistolis illis minus apte ficta esse coner ostendere; deinde alia ex iisdem excerpta subjiciam, quæ ad imitationem quorundam hujus opusculi Xenophontei locorum plane adumbrata esse videantur.' p. xxviii.

But we must dismiss this very elaborate and learned preface, to say something of the editor's management of the text. And first, we must not forget to inform the youth who requires such

an assistant, and the full grown reader, who from laziness, or other causes directs his recourse to it—that a *Latin interpretation* is given at the bottom of each page. This part of the Editor's labours might lead us to suppose that he intended his work *in usum scholarum:* but from the high pretensions of the preface, and some of the notes, we are induced to think it designed for a higher class of readers. The title page shews us that only part of the book *interpretatione novâ donavit* Gul. B.: whence he borrowed the rest he does not inform us. There are, moreover, all the various readings, with their authorities on their respective pages, at the bottom of the text, between that and the translation.

The work has been divided into four books, perhaps, ever since the Author's time. Each chapter also is here judiciously subdivided into short sections, marked with the Greek letters; a practice which always relieves the eye and assists the memory. We must, however, remark a striking difference between the printing of his Latin and of his Greek. The former appears quite naked—no diæresis, nothing to denote the ablative or genitive cases of nouns, vowel and consonant present the only variety: but the Greek text, on the contrary, will be found sprinkled over with every ornament which the most fastidious philologist could desire or devise. Not a grave or an acute accent, not a *spiritus, lenis vel asper,* is omitted; though the accents are always puzzling to beginners, and perhaps nugatory even to the most erudite. For, as Pope, or Swift, remarks, that we cannot tell to what tunes King David "hymned his Psalms upon his harp;" so neither, can we tell how the ancients elevated or depressed the voice, when speaking to each other in Greek, whether in Attica or in Bæotia. For these reasons, some judicious scholars both write and print their Greek without this ornamental lumber; and we can give it no better name than that of bigotry, or pedantry, where they are scrupulously retained. If the Hebrew scholar has long hesitated about his *points,* we think the Grecian has still more reason to lay by his ACCENTS.

We proceed to the notes; which are all thrown together *ad calcem,* the end of the work, and are so copious as to occupy above 200 pages. In the copy before us, though paged with the text, they are judiciously bound up in a separate volume. Here also are *variæ lectiones,* or rather, in some cases, notes on the former various readings below the text of each page. These elaborate remarks are, as they ought to be, miscellaneous: for an editor cannot expect that his labours, as a commentator, should be generally received, when he is solely or chiefly, either verbal, critical, historical, or biographical, in his exposition. The notes before us, are, of course, a collection, in a great measure,

measure, taken from preceding commentators: and among the foremost we find the names of Reiske, Leunclavius, Edwards, Hutchinson, and Upton. Their discordant sentiments, however, on any difficult passage are judiciously compared together; and are in some instances reconciled; in others, their false glosses and interpretations are detected.

It would not suit us to make many extracts from this part of Mr. B.'s labours. We could not render such dry unconnected materials, as comments on an ancient classic, any way palatable to the readers of a Review. These things can only be relished in the solitude of a study, with the text under consideration, and every necessary reference at hand. We cannot help, however, indulging the classical reader with one note; which, though not much of it falls to the share of the present Editor, will shew, nevertheless, that he is a scholar of no contemptible reading and talents. It is from p. 432, and relates to the chaste simplicity, and unassuming majesty, conspicuous in the *exordia* of ancient writers in general, and of Xenophon in particular.

'Lib I. c. i. sect. 1. Πολλάκις ἐθαύμασα] Laudantur passim veterum, optimorum scriptorum, tenuia veræque simplicitatis plena exordia; in quibus etiam hoc Xenophontis proœmium memoratur, justaque laude effertur, ab Aristide περὶ ἀφ. λόγ.

Aristides de dictione simplici c. ii. p. 352. ad simplicem stylum refert, quod *Xenophon* initio *Memorab. Socratis* non scripserit, οὐχ ἅπαξ ἀλλὰ πολλάκις, sed solum πολλάκις. Δεῖ μέντοι, inquit, κακεῖνο ὁρᾶν, ὅπως ὑφειμένα διὰ τὸ ἀφελῆ τιθεὶς ὀνόματα, οὐδὲν ἧττον ἐν τῷ εἰκείῳ τρόπῳ ἐμφαίνει καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πράγματος, ὡς καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ φησι τοῦ λόγου· ΠΟΛΛΑΚΙΣ ΕΘΑΥΜΑΣΑ ΤΙΣΙ ΠΟΤΕ ΛΟΓΟΙΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΕΠΕΙΣΑΝ ΟΙ ΓΡΑΨΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΝ, ΩΣ ΑΞΙΟΣ ΕΙΗ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ ΤΗ, ΠΟΛΕΙ. Τὸ γὰρ ΕΘΑΥΜΑΣΑ καὶ ΠΟΛΛΑΚΙΣ ὡς μικρῶν ἔμφασίς ἐστιν· ἐδήλωσε δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐπενεχθέντα. Πολιτικὸς μὲν ἂν ἀμφοτέρας ἂν εἰρήκει τὰς δυνάμεις, ΟΥΚ ΑΠΑΞ ΛΑΛΑ ΠΟΛΛΑΚΙΣ· ὁ δὲ, τὴν ἁπλῆν δύναμιν εἰπών, ἠρκέσθη. *Tum illud etiam probe animadvertendum, quomodo studio simplicitatis lenibus usus vocabulis, nihilo secius in suo dicendi genere rerum magnitudinem exprimat. Ut initio operis memorati*— Sæpenumero miratus sum, quibus tandem argumentis accusatores Socratis Atheniensibus persuaserint eum de civitate mortem meruisse——*Illud enim*, miratus sum et sæpenumero, *neutiquam res minutas designat, quod et ex sequentibus planum evadit. Civilis utique orator utrumque significandi modum hoc loco adhibuisset*, non semel, sed persæpe. *Xenophon autem simplici contentus est. Simps.* Venustæ simplicitatis exordium hoc laudatur ab *Aristide*, Περὶ. ἀφ. λόγ. t. ii. p. 501. Ed. Jebb. *Schneid.*' pp. 432.

Having now, perhaps rather minutely, considered, Mr. B's learned and critical preface, his cluster of various readings, his Latin Interpretation, his volume of notes, and his two Indexes, it will probably be expected by any one who takes up

his book, that the concentrated light of ages, from the greatest luminaries in classical knowledge to the faint rushlights of verbal criticism, is all at last poured out upon these venerable remains of Antiquity: and we conclude, by assuring him that he will not be much disappointed, when he takes a survey of these valuable labours of Mr. B..

The work is elegantly, and we think correctly, printed at the press of the University of Oxford.

Art. XII. *Reflections on the Commerce of the Mediterranean*, deduced from actual Experience during a Residence on both Shores of the Mediterranean Sea; containing a particular Account of the Traffic of the Kingdoms of Algiers, Tunis, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily, the Morea, &c. &c. &c. With an impartial Examination into the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants in their Commercial Dealings, and a particular Description of the British Manufactures properly adapted for each Country. Shewing also the Policy of increasing the Number of British Consuls; and that such Advantages may result to the English by holding Possessions in the Meditterranean, as nearly to equal their West India Trade. By John Jackson, Esq. F.S.A. Author of the Journey overland from India, &c. 8vo. pp. 224. Price 6s. Clarke and Sons. 1804.

THIS title, which, as the reader will perceive, is unfashionably long, may almost serve the purpose of an index to the work which it precedes; but, if the contents justify such a title, the book cannot fail of being interesting. Merchants do not often chuse to give general information respecting the nature of the trade which they carry on with distant countries; and as none but themselves can thus oblige the world, we are bound to acknowledge the favour which is conferred by the publication of works like the present. Britain has attained to its present commercial pre-eminence by the accurate examination which its merchants have made of distant countries, and their readiness to venture wherever they supposed the commodities which they furnished might be acceptable. To supply the deficiencies of others, judiciously, is the great secret of commerce; and the mode of doing this, is the characteristic skill of a commercial man. *What do they want*, in such a country? is the first question, and *What have they to give in return?* is the second, asked by the general dealer. He then considers, how he may best supply those wants, and how his returns may be disposed of to the greatest advantage. Thus the trader forms a connecting link between country and country, and by his traffic maintains an intercourse, which the philosopher or philanthropist may desire, but desire in vain. The merchant has many opportunities of information, which are denied to others; and were his agents but as observing as they are faithful, or as communicative as they

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are venturous, the philosopher and the philanthropist would gratefully acknowledge the utmost obligation to their assiduity and good-will. Commonly, however, the interest of commerce is the whole which occupies a man of commerce; and the interest of his employer absorbs the attention of the agent, who has important concerns and valuable property committed to his charge. It would be highly unreasonable to expect that it should be otherwise: let the spirit of traffic animate the conduct of traffic; and let the moving cause (desire of gain) occupy that leading station in mercantile dealings, which is due to it: but that is a dark and a narrow mind, which can find room for no other principle, and neither makes observations nor communicates them, how interesting soever are the objects before it. In fact, an enlightened judgement, and a comprehensive understanding, are necessary, to produce and to guide the efforts of that commerce which promises to be extensive: and the spirit of inquiry and remark is not only indispensable, as the forerunner of profitable dealing, but also as the conductor of that dealing to mutual advantage, and to *considerable* extent. The work before us purports to be a digested journal, "or diary, of actual observations, on the trade, laws, manners, and customs of the people visited." The minute detail of the Mediterranean commerce, in some of its departments, is already well known to many British merchants, who have embarked in it with spirit and success. But, says Mr. Jackson, in other departments, there is ample room for collateral endeavours, and very rational hopes may be entertained of meeting with a reward proportionate to the endeavours exerted to obtain it.

We shall not presume to be so intimate with the secrets of the counting-house, as to dissent from the representations given us by the writer: though we believe that many attempts formerly made have been followed by no remarkable advantages, and though we might allude to many clear-headed men, who would have seen their interest in acting conformably to some parts of his advice, who, nevertheless, have declined such undertakings. We shall, however, recommend his work to all who wish to speculate in the trade it which describes. We own that we have perused the book with pleasure; that it has every appearance of correctness and authenticity; and that we should be thankful if some other "diaries of actual observations" were, with similar liberality of mind, submitted to the public. We are under no fear, that private interest will lay itself open to rivalship, and to the chance of being superseded by adventurers, whether natives or strangers. The privacy of correspondencies and connections may be duly preserved, and yet enough may be communicated to gratify the general reader, the man of study, and the man of benevolence. It is probable, too, that our artizans, and

our manufacturers might adopt many a beneficial hint, either as to the novelty, the improvement, or the variety of their productions, from the occasional observations of men of business, which would amply compensate, both to the merchant and to the nation, for any hazard of competition to be apprehended from foreigners.

We know well, that France considers the Mediterranean trade as every way worthy of its most active encouragement. The French merchants from the port of Marseilles alone, loaded, in 1797, above three hundred sail of vessels from the kingdom of Tunis: and these cargoes were mostly paid for in goods, the produce of French manufactures. The same they have attempted in other places; and the importance attached to this profitable commerce, is one of those political reasons, which renders France extremely jealous of the establishment of British power in the Mediterranean Sea.

Mr. Jackson advises, that merchants, who by nation belong to such powers in this sea as have no flag, should be always suspected, since they have no honour (national, and he thinks personal, also) to win, or to lose. He describes the Jews, as having abandoned all character for integrity and equity: "they never consider their word or faith pledged, as in the least binding; and many an Englishman has cause to reflect on his own credulity. They will soon discover whether a purchaser be a competent judge of an article or not, and when they find him deficient, they will descend to the lowest chicanery, even to bribe the merchant's servants." Nothing better are the Greeks: and there are many pirates of that nation. The Armenians enjoy the major part of the commerce in Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, and Persia: they are more submissive and harmless, and less vindictive, than the Greeks; yet caution and circumspection are necessary in trading with them. The reader will observe, that none of these dealers has a national flag; they are all under the authority of foreign powers.

Our author bestows a whole chapter on the importance of Malta, and the extent to which the trade in the Mediterranean may be carried by British shipping. He supposes that it might be rendered nearly equal to our West India trade. This is being pretty sanguine: but, till the experiment be made, we should be wrong to condemn the spirit which suggests it. Mr. J. begins his account of Mediterranean commerce, by explaining that carried on with the states of Barbary. From Algiers, the principal exports are, wheat, barley, pulse, olive oil, wax, honey, bullocks' hides, goat skins, skins of wild beasts, wool, live bullocks, and live sheep. Some of these are monopolised by a house in the French interest; consequently this is detrimental to English traffic; and, indeed,

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the English have no direct trade to that city. Tunis has now an extensive commerce: it was but trifling till *Sidi Mustapha*, late prime minister, encouraged the cultivation of corn and olives, which at present form the two chief articles of export. This has also contributed to civilise the inhabitants, who, from a state of piratical warfare externally, and predatory exaction internally, now feel the advantages of commerce; the duties on which form the greatest part of the Bey's revenues. What general and lasting benefits may one man of enlightened understanding confer on a people, when placed by Providence in a station of authority! The exports are nearly the same as those from Algiers; but with the additions of honey, madder, ivory, gold dust, scarlet caps, Jerbi shawls, senna, soap, sponge, cotton, ostrich feathers, and orchilla.

'The season for making olive oil, in Tunis, is from November to January; and the best time to ship it is in the winter months: being sold by measure, it is more dense than in warm weather, and not so liable to leak out of the casks. Oil of one year old is the best to ship; it is generally more clear than new oil; and the oil that is made in the kingdom of Tunis, has the good property of keeping sweet for a considerable time.—They have men called *Stevadores*, who have a peculiar method of stowing jars of oil for security and compactness. It is a stronger bodied oil than the Italian, equal to Florence for eating, and superior for the use of the clothier.—Susa is much the best port to load oil at; and the ships lie perfectly secure from all winds, except the N. E., which is not very frequent in the Mediterranean.' p. 60, *et passim*.

Mr. Jackson offers some remarks on the medical effects of oil on the human body, in preserving it from contagion. They pretty strongly corroborate the assertions of Mr. Baldwin, formerly our consul at Cairo.

'The *oil porters* are but lightly cloathed, and their apparel is well soaked in this fluid. They seldom eat any thing but bread and oil; they smear themselves all over with oil; and though the plague frequently rages in Tunis in the most frightful manner, destroying many thousands of the inhabitants, yet there never was known an instance of any of these *coolies*, who work in the oil stores, ever being in the least affected by it. In the summer it is customary for these coolies to sleep in the streets upon the bare ground. We have frequently seen in the night scorpions, and other venomous reptiles, running about them in great numbers, yet we never heard of a single instance where the coolies were ever injured by them; nor do the musquitoes, which are always very troublesome to other people in hot climates, ever molest these people, though their face, hands, and arms, from their elbows, are exposed, as also their legs and feet. Any other people, being so exposed, would be nearly destroyed by the musquitoes. In Tunis, when any person is stung by a scorpion, or bit by any other venomous reptile, they immediately scarify the part with a knife, and rub in olive oil, as quickly as possible, which arrests the progress of the venom. If oil is not applied in a few minutes, death is inevitable; particularly from the sting of a scor-

pion. Those in the kingdom of Tunis are the most venomous in the world.' p. 65.

The French, it seems, take from Tunis the wool, (some of which is very fine,) manufacture it into cloths proper for the Barbary market, and draw an immense profit from it. But, in order to recommend their commodity, they assort their pieces of cloth into bales, on which they *impose* the name of *Londras*, as if manufactured at the metropolis of the British empire. After having bestowed a few words on the other articles of export from Tunis, Mr. J. gives a list of imports, which are derived from Syria, the Morea, Tripoli, Trieste, Spain, France, and Leghorn; but little or nothing directly from England. The Tunisians receive most of the British manufactures from Leghorn; they consume a considerable quantity, particularly of coarse woollens. Great quantities of long ells, made in the neighbourhood of Exeter, are sent out to Leghorn; most of which find their way to Tunis. The caravans take immense quantities into the interior of Africa. The best season for a ship to go to Tunis with a cargo of merchandise, is in the months of September and October; particularly for woollens. The Moors never think of purchasing an article for their own wear, till the moment it is wanted; though they often pay double for it, when their time for purchase arrives. The rate of exchange between England and Tunis, is in general regulated according to the exchange at Leghorn: but very little is done at Tunis by bills of exchange.

Mr. J. incidentally gives directions for killing and curing provisions for sea-store in hot countries; which, he represents when properly performed, as not only very effectual in regard to preservation, but equally advantageous in expenditure, and to health. After these advices respecting the Barbary states, follows an account of the trade with Sardinia, including a truly affecting description of the moral character, and the impoverished state of the natives. They are represented as "thieves and murderers by profession, yet strongly attached to their king and country." To this article, is attached a slight notice of the Tunny fishery.

To Sardinia succeeds Sicily, whose climate and productions are commended: but, alas! "there is more wretchedness and poverty in the Two Sicilies, than in all the rest of Europe." "The nobility waste their time in balls, masquerades, and dissipation, while the peasantry are the most miserable wretches in the world."

Barilla is an important article of Sicilian export; brimstone is another. The manner of conducting this traffic, is interesting. Sicily exports many other commodities; for remarks on which, we must refer to the work. The author commends the *Marsala* wine of this island, as equal to Madeira, and hardly to be distinguished

tinguished from it, when of a proper age. The great mart for this wine, at present, is the southern states of North America. The Morea closes the list of places whose commerce engages consideration. Currants, with their package; cotton, with the method of stowing it, (which would admit of much improvement), olive oil, and valonia, a kind of acorn, in great demand by our tanners, successively pass under review; and the work concludes with a slight notice of places on the coasts of this sea, which have not been already particularised.

From the preceding extracts, the reader will appreciate the information communicated to the commercial world by this public spirited writer; who also gives tables of coins, weights, and measures, for each state, respectively; with *pro forma* invoices from Naples to England, &c. &c. We have also various considerations evincing the propriety of increasing the number of British Consuls in various parts; and of employing in that office Britons born, instead of foreigners. We rather dissent from the opinion of the writer, that Government should exert its strength in commercial undertakings, or should stand forward very prominently in mercantile affairs. Government should foster and protect; but it should not influence or controul. Individuals will always discover their true interest with more precision than public bodies can do; and the duty of rulers is best performed, in an extensive kingdom, by avoiding *complication*, whether of adventures or of interests. The *laissez nous faire* of the French merchants, in reply to the offers of interference by Colbert, was the best advice which could possibly be given to that, or to any other government. We hope that the example of this author will ere long be followed by some of his mercantile brethren, whose commerce extends to other countries: and we recommend to the rising generation of commercial men, an acquaintance, as intimate as they can procure, with the countries to which their dealings refer. A little personal inconvenience should not deter them from acquiring this knowledge at the first hand; for, as Mr. J. justly observes,

'Much good may be derived from merchants visiting foreign countries, and making themselves perfectly competent in the various branches of commerce; when they have to depend entirely on foreigners, they will be always subject to the most gross impositions, and experience many inconveniencies.' p. 33.

Art. XIII. *A Statistical and Historical Enquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of the Population of Ireland.* By Thomas Newenham, Esq. 8vo. pp. 406. Price 8s. Baldwins. 1805.

POPULATION has of late excited a large share of the public attention: and who can doubt the importance of the subject, whether he view it with the eye of the philosopher, the states-

statesman, or the divine? In all the wide range over which the philosphic mind expatiates, it sees no creature so worthy of its research as man; and hence it feels the liveliest interest in the increase or diminution of this important class of beings. No enlightened statesman needs to be told, that population is the basis of every structure which political wisdom can rear. The first masters in this line have observed, that "the true and natural ground of trade and riches, is the number of people:" "fewness of people is real poverty." But when the man of devout reflection hears it asserted, that "the bodies of men are without doubt the most valuable treasure of a country," he exclaims, "how much more precious their immortal souls!" What interesting reflections are awakened in the bosom of the true philanthropist, by the multiplication of intelligent minds, probationers for eternity! While Mr. Malthus has succeeded in attracting to population in general, an attention, which, whatever may be our view of his particular opinions, we are persuaded will be of considerable utility, Mr. N.'s laudable aim is to give to the inquiry a particular direction of the highest importance to the British Empire. We fondly hope, that it will be one among many blessings arising from the Union, that Ireland, formerly unknown, slighted, or oppressed, will be judged worthy of the more studious attention, and liberal patronage, of her elder sister. To this desirable effect, we augur that Mr. N.'s inquiry will contribute. As he has ventured to present to the public, positions concerning the population of Ireland, which materially differ from those generally received, in a tone and manner bold, yet conciliatory, we hope that he will enjoy the high satisfaction of promoting the cause of truth, and his country's welfare.

With these impressions, he proceeds to recapitulate the causes which accelerate an increase of people; and then applying them to Ireland, with due allowances, assumes that she doubles her population in 46 years. Taking what appear to him the most probable, though not certain, data, he computes the present inhabitants of Ireland to be 5,395,436. This, which must be thought by many an exaggerated statement, he endeavours to establish, by referring to the trade and consumption of the country, as well as to the produce of the hearth tax, and the number of houses. For the different comparative population of the two united islands, Mr. N. accounts, by the difference in the fertility of the soils, and the diverse modes of living in each; and, having trodden, with fearless steps, what may be considered tender ground, the numerical proportion of the Roman Catholic to the Protestant inhabitants, he concludes with an attempt to calm those minds, which may have been lately taught to fear, lest these prolific Irish should soon be reduced to the dire necessity of eating each other; and we think he successfully proves the competency

competency of Ireland to support a much greater population than it now contains.

We differ from Mr. N. and some others, who ascribe to climate so much efficacy to check the increase of its indigenous residents; for, in our apprehension, no spot can be found where the great command to increase and multiply would not produce its effect, except on those whom the *auri sacra fames*, or some other adventitious cause, has driven into climes unsuitable to their birth. But whatever may be said of other countries, Ireland certainly cannot be suspected of eating up her inhabitants.

'The exhausting agues of North America, or of the fens of England; the fatal fluxes which prevail in the low countries of the continent of Europe; the dreadful bilious distempers of both the Indies; the pestilence which desolates the African and Asiatic climates; are all either entirely unknown or but feebly felt in Ireland. *There is here* no characteristic disease to mark a natural source of unhealthiness. There are few disorders which cannot be directly traced up to some artificial cause; to some intemperance, to some neglect, or to some excess either of luxury or penury in the suffering subject.

The very extraordinary equability and mildness of the climate of Ireland were celebrated even in remote times, when the causes of such equability and mildness could not, in consequence of the uncultivated state of the country, have operated so efficaciously as during the last century. "*Terra terrarum temperatissima*, (says Cambrensis,) *nec Cancri calor exæstuans compellit ad umbras, nec ad focos Capricorni* * *rigor invitat, aeris amœnitate temperie-que tempora fere cuncta tepescunt*" People in health are very seldom compelled, by either the cold of the winter, or the heat of the summer, to make any alteration in their clothing. "Hibernia *autem*," says Bede, "*salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum* Britanniæ *præstat*." pp. 31, 32, 33.

Anxious to prove that the population has advanced more rapidly than the public documents would indicate, our author presents us with a long list of remarks, made by Mr. Arthur Young on the very great increase of inhabitants in various parts of Ireland, prior to 1778. After observing that more favourable circumstances must have accelerated its progress since that period, he quotes the returns of the collectors of hearth-money, which give no greater increase than would be equivalent to one house in each square mile, in a year.

'In the year 1767, the number of houses returned was 424,040. In the year 1777, the number *returned* was 448,426: the increase in ten years being 24,380, or on an average 2,438 each year. In the year 1785 the number *returned* was 474,322: the increase in eight years being 25,896, or on an average 3,237 each year. But, in the year 1788, the number *returned* was 621,484, to which Mr. Bushe, then one of the commissioners of the revenue, was enabled, by the detection of omissions, to add 28,516; making together 650,000: a

* Hence it appears that our ancestors imagined the two tropics to differ essentially in climate.—R.

number

number which that gentleman distinctly affirmed was short of the truth; and which announced an increase of 175,678 in *three* years; or an average annual increase of 58,559! or an increase of 201,574 in *eleven* years; giving an average annual increase of about 18,325!

'Allowing six to a house we find by these returns that there were 2,690,556 people in Ireland, in the year 1777, and 3,900,000 in the year 1788; or that the inhabitants of Ireland had increased so as to double in about 24 years and a half.' p. 72, 73.

'Had the houses been faithfully returned in 1767, 1777, and 1785, we should have found the returns of these years swelled by a large proportion of the houses returned in 1788; and, in such case, the returns and Mr. Young's observations, would have corresponded with each other.' p. 74.

'The fact is, the enormous return of 1788 was owing to a general interchange of the hearth-money collectors, which took place the preceding year: a measure which originated in a persuasion, on the part of government, that great abuses had become prevalent in the collection of the hearth-tax.' pp. 75, 76.

'The late Mr. Bushe (one of the commissioners of the revenue) in his Essay on the Population of Ireland, presented to the Royal Irish Academy, says, "In 1786, although sworn officers were appointed to collect the duty, and after the frauds of several of them had been detected and punished, there were houses suppressed to the number of near 200,000." ' p. 78.

'The officers suppressed in their abstracts several houses which they had returned in their survey-books (which are sworn to) *and kept the money to themselves.*' p. 79.

The sixth section contains the substance of the inquiry. Endeavouring to prove his position that the population of Ireland doubles in 46 years, Mr. N. gives the produce of the hearth-tax, which increased more than a fourth in nine years, and the number of new houses, which doubled in eighteen years, yet does not thence infer the doubling of the population in thirty-six years, but he quotes these data only to prove, that, in taking the term of forty-six, he is not likely to exceed the truth. The return of the number of houses in Dublin makes against Mr. N.'s assumption; but for this he finds ample compensation in Mr. Dubourdieu's statistical survey of the county of Down, which states the population of that district to have doubled in forty years. The result of his researches we shall present to our readers in Mr. N.'s own words.

'Assuming then, and relying on the aid of other documents to support the assumption, that the population of Ireland has experienced, since the year 1791, an average annual increase of about 91,448 souls; or increased so as to afford a prospect of doubling in 46 years, I compute that there actually are in that country about 5,395,436 people.' p. 134.

The trade of Ireland, its exports and imports, its consumption and wealth, are then adduced, to confirm, the supposed increase

crease of inhabitants. It appears that the importation of coal into Ireland is nearly twice as great as it was twenty years ago. The increase would have been more considerable, but for the economy necessarily produced by the rise in the price, the ingenious contrivances of Count Rumford, the increased consumption of *Irish* coal, and the vast supplies of turf from the bog of Allen. Mr. N. then infers, though the whole will not establish his inference,

'that the increased importation of British coal evinces a proportionate increase of those who use that article; and that it is highly probable the increase of those who do not use that article, has been proportionate to that of those who do: there being no sufficient reason to suppose the contrary.' pp. 414, 215.

Anticipating objections, our inquirer labours to shew why the increase of population has been so much more rapid in Ireland than in England. The powerful causes are said to be—the greater frequency of marriage, which in Ireland is promoted by the Roman Catholic priests, who live by their fees, while, on our side of the water, it has been obstructed (*we* think in an inconsiderable degree) by an impolitic tax;—the superior salubrity of the manufactures of Ireland, where the labourer occupies several acres of ground, which, being given in lieu of money, furnishes fewer temptations to squander it on his lusts;—the greater abundance of the ordinary food of the people in Ireland than in this country. In proof of this, Mr. Young is quoted.

'"If any one doubts," says Mr. Young, "the comparative plenty which attends the board of a poor native of England and Ireland, let him attend to their meals: the sparingness with which our labourer eats his bread and cheese is well known: mark the Irishman's potatoe bowl placed on the floor, the whole family on their hams around it devouring a quantity almost incredible: the beggar seating himself to it with a hearty welcome, the pig taking his share as readily as the wife, the cocks, hens, turkies, geese, the cur, the cat, and perhaps the cow—and all partaking of the same dish. No man can have often been a witness of it without being convinced of the plenty, and, I will add, the chearfulness that attends it."' p. 17.

And in page 273, Mr. N. asserts,

'The Irish labourer, therefore, with one half of his daily wages, could purchase, *at market*, near five times as much of that sort of food which he was accustomed to subsist on, as the English labourer, with the same part of his wages, could purchase of that sort of food which *he* was accustomed to subsist on. It is true, that potatoes are not so nutritious as bread; and consequently that a greater quantity of the former than of the latter was requisite for the support of a poor man's family. Admitting bread, however, to be to potatoes, in point of nutriment, as three to one, which, if the quality of the latter be good, is positively not

not the case, still the Irish labourer, even under the necessity of going to market, was more competent than the English labourer to maintain a family.' pp. 273, 274.

With true, because liberal, policy, Mr. N. maintains the propriety of disclosing the real state of the numbers of Catholic and Protestant inhabitants in Ireland.

'If then the numerical proportion of the Roman Catholics to the Protestants be as 4 to 1, according to my supposition, and as I persuade myself an accurate investigation of the subject would evince; the once persecuted, but now tolerated, and protected religion, must have gained ground most rapidly on the established one.' p. 307.

'Mr. Tighe, (a Protestant gentleman of an ancient family,) who appears to have investigated minutely all the existing circumstances of the county of Kilkenny, shews us, by a comparative statement of the population in that county, in the years 1731 and 1800, that, notwithstanding a great increase of the general population thereof, there has been a decrease of Protestant families amounting to 324, in 69 years; their number being in the former year 1,055, and in the latter only 731.' p. 313.

'The Protestant town of Bandon, over one of the gates of which was this inscription, "Turk, Jew, or Atheist, may enter here; but not a Papist," contains at present, as I have been informed, more Roman Catholics than Protestants.

'Of the Charter-school children, taken as apprentices, by Protestant masters or mistresses, I have no doubt that one half at least, are converted to the Roman Catholic religion before marriage; and that, in nine instances out of twelve, the marriage of a Protestant with a Roman Catholic is followed either immediately or ultimately by the conversion of the *latter*.' [The author probably wrote "the *former*;" for this his argument evidently requires.] p. 315.

From whatever causes may arise Mr. N.'s confidence in the future lasting predominance of the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland, we here differ from him widely. Knowing, as we do, the ignorance of the lower classes of Irish, among whom chiefly that religion prevails, we fear not to risk the credit of our candour, by declaring that we have the strongest expectation, from the diffusion of knowledge, by Sunday and other schools, and from a general dispersion of the Scriptures and books of religious instruction. If it will make atonement for what may be thought our breach of charity, we readily acknowledge, that we attribute the decrease of Protestants to their differing only in name and forms from Papists, and that we expect no augmentation of their numbers, till they shall see the folly of resting in "a form of godliness, without the power." Taking it for granted, that when the period of doubling shall arrive, in 1837, the population of Ireland will be 8,413,224, Mr. N. solicitously inquires into its ability to support this increase. He shews the advantage which Ireland possesses, in the potatoe being the common food of its inhabitants, in the fertility of its

soil, the capacity of improvement which appears in its waste lands, and the "mine under water" which its fisheries present. Upon the whole, we fully accord with the design of the table annexed, which tends to prove, that seventeen millions of acres will support eight millions of inhabitants.

That the sister island *will* arrive at this height, Mr. N. confidently expects, on grounds which appear to us untenable. What can the whole page of history prove more incontestibly, than that nations do not, like individuals, learn wisdom by experience? The individual is taught by his own experience; but as the ruling generation is constantly moving off the public stage, the successors, unwilling to let their fathers learn for them, must try every exploded scheme for themselves; impelled by the vanity, which leads them to expect in *their* hands a happier result. Confidently anticipating, however, that moral and religious change, which Mr. N. represents as hopeless, we expect, equally with him, the more auspicious æra of our neighbouring isle.

After a careful examination of evidence, our verdict is, that the public is here presented with a sensible, benevolent, well-written essay on the population of Ireland. The important facts, which the author has collected, are placed in a fair and luminous point of view; and, though he betrays some anxiety to maintain an assumed position, he will, we conjecture, seldom fail of leaving on the mind that impression which he labours to produce. Full of his subject, his style is, with few exceptions, what it ought to be, unadorned, yet not inelegant; possessing an ease and purity, which indicate, if not the hand of an author by profession, yet of one who has acquired the advantages of frequent use. We might, however, protest against the unauthorised word "predisponent," and against the common, but ridiculous use, of the words "infinite" and "infinitely." How can it be said, that Ireland is *infinitely* more fertile than England?

Art. XIV. *Academic Annals*, published by authority of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1804-5, collected and arranged by Prince Hoare, Secretary for foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy. 4to. pp. 83. Price 5s. Sold at the Academy; also by White, Payne, and Harding. 1805.

THE present times offer to the eye of the philosophic spectator, a striking mixture of oppositions and contrarieties: jealousies national and commercial, indignations concealed or acknowledged, suspicions and enmities, at length issuing in hostilities, and pregnant with events which no human foresight can anticipate, nor any human prudence controul: such is one view of the times. Another view presents the most liberal intercourse of enlightened minds; distance between remote countries reduced to a mere span, so far as regards mutual communications,

nications; and the exercise of politeness, respect, and friendship, by the professors of the same arts, though of various nations. While we avert our eyes from the contemplation of those calamities which the politician may survey with interest, and, if he can, with apathy, we turn with pleasure to an instance of that brotherly kindness, which ought to distinguish civilised and enlightened nations. The work before us, is the first of a series, and presents "the Transactions of the Royal Academy, from the Exhibition of 1803 to that of 1804;" also, that of 1805. It contains besides, "a list of the members of the Academy; an Account of the Historical Works from the Sacred Writings, and other histories, painted for his Majesty by B. West, Esq. the President;" another, of "the public monuments, and other works sculpture, executed in England since the institution of the Royal Academy." This last, we regret to observe, is but scanty: it consists of Dr. Johnson's monument in St. Paul's Cathedral; Mr. Howard's, and Sir W. Jones's, in the same place; and the Colossal statue of Marquis Cornwallis, erected at Calcutta. We cannot help thinking, that this meagre enumeration ought to have been augmented by some notice of those subjects which have been voted by parliament, whether they are in a state of progress at the sculptor's, or are placed in the situations designed for them. Sculpture is seldom very expeditious in her productions, and we think that this art would appear in the eyes of foreigners, who may peruse these Annals, to have been treated with more respect by the British nation, if those instances in which she has been engaged to commemorate the illustrious, were fairly stated. We do not, indeed, perceive what should have withheld the hand of the Secretary of the Academy from enumerating *all* those public, or considerable, efforts of sculpture, which have been produced during the reign of his present Majesty. Such a list would have removed our reluctance to subjecting the extent of our patronage to the inspection of continental amateurs. We should not be justified, perhaps, in expecting that the first of these Annals should comprise much historical information previous to the establishment of the Royal Academy; *that* we may seek in Walpole, or in Strutt: but we should have been glad of a fuller view of the progress of Art during the present reign, which, most assuredly, can suffer no discredit by comparison with any preceding one. Public patronage and public taste had, munificently, been directed in favour of the Arts, till the necessity of preventing the loss of all which Britons hold dear, required the united exertions of the nation, and left little leisure for the cultivation of the gentler studies. Nevertheless, to protect the Nation, was to protect them; and the time may come when the Arts themselves may gratefully acknowledge the benefit.

This

This work includes also, the subjects and distributions of the premiums given by the Academy in each year, with the presents received. The major part of it, however, is occupied with communications from foreign academies, which we are glad to see, as it displays a spirit of generous intercourse highly honourable to the professors of the arts, and which, in time, must prove highly beneficial to the arts themselves. The first is from the Academy at Milan, mentioning the subjects of their prizes in architecture, painting, sculpture, engraving, and design: with an abstract of the statutes and disciplinary plan of this institution, as confirmed Sept. 1, 1803. "The national treasury pays to the Academy the yearly sum of 18,000 *livres;* of which 4500 are for the endowment of the Academy; 4500 for premiums of the first class; 550 for premiums of the second class; and the remainder for the expences of the secretary's office, printing, maintenance of the schools, and other household expences." The plan of this establishment appears to be extensive and judicious. The state of the arts at Vienna, with the method employed by M. Zauner in casting the equestrian statue of Joseph II. in bronze, is the next article: and is an article of no small importance to professors in this difficult branch of art. We are next introduced to the Academy of Petersburg, and are favoured with part of a discourse delivered by the president, Dec. 1803, which enumerates the favours received from the Emperor. Madrid succeeds, and presents a letter so well written in English, by the Spanish secretary to the Academy of St. Ferdinand, as to justify our praises, as it has excited our surprize. The history of this Academy is given at length, with its regulations, prizes, prospects, &c. &c. and is truly honourable to the Spanish nation.

There are other academies extant on the Continent, from which we have no communications in this Number: whether those which are instituted in states, at present neutral, did not transmit their articles in time for publication, or from whatever other reason they do not appear, we have not learned. As to the French Academy, but little could be expected from it; and that little was most probably withheld by politics and party spirit, principles always injurious to the arts. We shall close our remarks with observing, that, while foreign institutions are supported by the ruling powers, and the patronage and promotion of them is an exercise of authority, and a part of the concerns of the state, the Royal Academy of Britain is supported by the British public at large, and to that public the establishment is beholden for its funds and its support. This is truly honourable to our country, since it shews that these studies are fostered by the nation, rather than by individuals; and, though individuals may direct or regulate the public taste in some degree, yet they cannot absolutely controul it; still less can they counteract it. It is also

an equally favourable circumstance to the arts; as it is not the character of the British nation to accomplish its purposes by halves, or to distribute encouragement scantily, when the subject of its liberality has merit to recommend it.

It may be our duty at some future period to communicate intelligence of considerable importance to British art, by noticing the plan for the formation of a National Gallery: it will probably comprise the erection [or adoption] of a public building, to be progressively filled with busts, statues, portraits, and historical paintings, representing the heroes and heroic exploits of this country, as they should present themselves in actual succession." We cannot but wish success to every benevolent intention; but the history of past institutions, with whose private management we have been but too well acquainted, suffers us to indulge our wishes with great moderation. What *may* happen we cannot venture to predict; but what *has* happened has been much more calculated to excite caution than to stimulate imitation.

Art. XV. *A new Introduction to Reading*, compiled and published at the Request of the Sunday School Union, for the Use of Sunday Schools. Part II. 12mo. pp. 84. Price 1l. 12s. per hundred, or 5d. each. Kent. 1805.

IT may justly be said of this publication, that for usefulness, not only in that institution, for which it is professedly designed, but in a more enlarged sphere, it yields to none, in judicious selection and arrangement:—it not only contains *multum in parvo*, but (what, alas! is not always the case in publications of this sort) it has not any thing objectionable or superfluous.

Art. XVI. *Remarks on the Duties of the Clerical Profession*, with respect to the Cultivation of Learning; in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans. By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Albans, at the Visitation in 1805. Published at the Request of the Clergy present. 4to. pp. 32. Price 2*s*. Rivingtons. 1805.

THE Reverend Author of these Remarks has been happy in the choice of his language, which is nervous and argumentative, and shews him to be master of his subject; but, since the people, for whose good he seems to express an earnest concern, are at least equally ready to observe and imitate the *conduct* and *manners* of their teachers, as to admire their *abilities* and *attainments* in *polemical divinity*, we presume to think it might not have been unsuitable to the solemn and important cause of this meeting, to have added (by way of inference or conclusion, at least) some serious argument, to impress upon the minds of his hearers, the necessity of exemplifying *practical divinity* in their own persons.

Art. XVII. *A Treatise on Religious Experience;* in which its Nature, Evidence, and Advantages are considered. By C. Buck. 12mo. pp. 340. Price 3s. 6d. Williams and Smith, and Baynes. 1805.

THE Author of this work may justly claim the repeated thanks of the Christian reader, to whose advantage and edification his efforts are generally directed, and not without abundant success. Nevertheless, we cannot but regret, in some degree, that *believers* should engross the time and talents of able and pious writers, while a very extensive field is open for their labours in behalf of sinners in general. The best effects may be expected from furnishing the thoughtless with attractive works, calculated to gain *their* attention, and imperceptibly to bring them into that way from which they have been long deviating, in their vain pursuit after happiness independent of piety. Perhaps as much good might be done by the judicious and cautious representation of a course of *experience not religious*, as by any other mean; and we should be happy to bring the author again before us in the way alluded to, since he evinces himself to be no novice in the subject of religious experience in general, and of course has learned many things not here communicated. To attempt an analysis of this work would be to deprive the reader of that pleasure which he will receive from a survey of the whole in its connection. The following extract may be taken as a specimen of the author's manner. Under the head Happy Experience he thus expresses himself:—"Let not, however, the weak and young be discouraged. In reading this chapter some may be ready to say, "Ah! I am fearful I am deceiving myself. How little do I *feel* and *know* of what is here described! my heart is so cold, my knowledge so scanty, my faith so weak, my joys so few, that I am ready to conclude, I am yet a stranger to divine grace." But fear not; there may be *life* where there is not strength. A child may breathe, may feel; but cannot speak, cannot walk, cannot judge. Thus you may be a subject of grace, though at present you possess not that extent of knowledge, that strength of faith, that joy of hope, as many. If God be the object of your affection, if sin be the cause of your grief, if it be sin that makes you so wretched and miserable from day to day, if it be deliverance from this, for which you are perpetually groaning, if it be this, against which you are struggling, that causes the painful conflict, that fills your mind with such distress, then there is hope. Yes, reader, these desires are not implanted in your heart by *nature*, but by *grace*." p. 172.

We recommend the work to serious minds, as likely to prove of considerable use and benefit.

Art. XVIII. *An Abstract of the gracious Dealings of God*, with several eminent Christians. By Samuel James, M. A. 8th Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 123. Price 1s. 6d. sewed. Button, London; James, Bristol. 1805.

THE number of editions this work has gone through, is not its only recommendation; it is calculated to be very useful. We hope and trust, that every publisher of works of this description will be very scrupulous respecting the authorities from whence he derives his information.

We have sufficient confidence in the publisher of the work before us, to recommend the general circulation of it among our readers. The title page is not, however, very attractive to the inconsiderate and thoughtless; yet from such publications more extensive benefits might result than now can be expected, if writers would study to make the titles of their works attractive to readers of EVERY description.

Art. XIX. *The Personality and Deity of the Holy Ghost*; a Sermon, &c. By Joseph Jenkins, D. D. 8vo. pp. 32. Price 1s. Button, Jordan, &c. 1805.

THE subject of this discourse, important in itself, is connected with our ideas of the divine subsistence in general. It is, of course, a comprehensive and profound subject. Unhappily, it has been productive of much bitter and unprofitable controversy; and the discussion seems to be at the present hour as far from a close as it was ages ago. We have occasionally observed, on both sides, a strong degree of presumption; the presumption on one side, which attempts to define the undefinable: and the presumption on the other, which in a manner dictates to the Almighty what he shall communicate, and what he shall withhold.

With respect to the discourse under review, it states the usual arguments for the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, and adverts to the various blessings which he imparts to the believer's mind. The language is rather incorrect, and far too slovenly for the refinement of the nineteenth century. Much of the desired effect is necessarily lost, when a composition is either tame or uncouth: and we confess, that, on a subject so controverted, we are anxious to see in what is published, a terseness and cogency, to which this Sermon prefers but a slender claim. As a display, however, of what we conceive to be truth, we wish it a successful circulation.

Art. XX. FRENCH LITERATURE.

Monumens Celtiques, ou Recherches sur le culte des Pierres, précédés d'une notice sur les Celtes, sur les Druides; et suivis d'Etymologies Celtes. Par M. Lambry, de l'Academie Celtique, de la Société Impériale d'Agriculture, &c. 8vo.

Celtic Monuments, or Inquiries concerning the Worship of Stones; to which a Memoir on the Celts, and the Druids, is prefixed; and Celtic Etymologies are annexed. By M. Lambry.

AMIDST the crowd of literary trifles which are forgotten almost as soon as they appear, it is no small pleasure to meet occasionally with productions like the present. Intense research, assiduous labour, and extensive travels, have opened to M. de Lambry discoveries that are of utility to History and to Etymological Science. This volume (which relates to a very remarkable, but little known, monument, situated in the wilds of Lower Brittany) is distinguished by solid erudition, ingenious conjecture, and a hypothesis, perhaps too comprehensive, but not destitute of probability.

Near the village of Carnac, three leagues from Auray, in the department of Morbihan, the approach to which is somewhat difficult, surprising masses of stone are found, standing amidst a vast extent of sand. At the first sight, they might be mistaken for ruins; but a nearer view excites the observer's astonishment and perplexity. He traces 4000 enormous blocks of stone, arranged in eleven lines, which are from thirty to thirty-three (French) feet apart one from the other. The distances of the stones in each line vary from twelve to fifteen feet. Their greatest height from the surface of the sand is from twenty to twenty-two feet; and their breadth and thickness differ similarly to their lengths.

No inscription, or local tradition, affords the slightest gratification to the curiosity which is naturally felt respecting the origin, and the design, of this stupendous assemblage, surrounded with a desert composed of a soil so different from their substance. M. de L. supposes this monument to have some reference to astronomy; but he observes, "if it has any connexion with any arrangement of the heavenly bodies, it must be with one which was applied to them in the most remote ages." He hopes, notwithstanding the opposite sentiments of De Caylus, de la Sauvagere, Pommereuil, and Thevenard, on the subject, to remove the veil from this mystery; by his familiar knowledge of antiquities, and his laborious research into Celtic history. He traces the worship of stones throughout the world; and pauses at the British islands, where symbols of the religion of the Celts are still numerous. He finds them in Cornwall, in Ireland, in Scotland, the Hebrides, and the Orkney Islands; but his chief attention is directed to *Stonehenge*, of which we need not present his description to our readers. He reports the various opinions of travellers concerning that wonderful collection and arrangement of huge stones, which was supposed to be the most prodigious remaining wreck of Druidism, because the monument at Carnac was unknown. In almost every province in France, M. de L. likewise discovers remnants of the Druidical worship, which have survived the ravages made both by the Romans and the Franks. Those which exist in Champagne, Touraine, Poitou, Maine, Chartrain, Geneva, Dauphiny, Savoy, are compared, by this indefatigable traveller, with the immense temple at Carnac, as their prototype. As such remains are to be found in so many countries, they are much rather to be expected in Brittany, where the language of our ancestors has been preserved, and a greater veneration for their labours has been cherished, than elsewhere in France. Even the celebrated monuments in England yield to those of Carnac, and of Touli, the latter of which are 1800 feet in length. At Ushant, are also the remains of a temple, the sides of which extend 300 feet.

By their numbers, their valour, and their position between the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the Ocean, the Celts resisted the irruptions of the northern hordes, derived from Caucasus, Bactriana, and Imaus, that over-ran not only Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, but likewise Persia, India, and China. Celtic colonies were planted in Albion, which they named Britain; they penetrated the coasts of the Baltic, where they are found under the denominations of Veneti, Bastarni, &c.; they triumphantly pervaded Illyrium, Pannonia, and Thrace, and established themselves in Galatia, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus. They inhabited Italy, and wholly peopled Spain, where their name was given to the promontory now called Cape Finisterre; and it was likewise applied to

the most northern promontory of the world then known. Our author infers, that a nation which thus extended itself over the earth, was probably superior to other nations in arts and in science: and he refutes, by the authorities of Diodorus Siculus, Silius Italicus, Polybius, Solinus, Philostratus, Pliny, Varro, Vegetius, Orosius, and Florus, the charges of barbarism, slavery, and stupidity, which have been imputed to them by other writers. He vindicates their claim to the invention of many mechanic arts; of chariots, and various kinds of armour which were adopted by the Romans; the substitution of metallic coins for leather; the fabrication of stuffs and flowered carpets; the addition of a wheel to the plough; the production of the purest and most transparent glass, earlier than it was used by the Romans; the dying of cloths, and silvering of copper. He maintains, against the most stubborn incredulity, that a nation which had either invented, or improved, the arts of its period, must have been formed into political society, while other nations were overwhelmed with barbarism. Cæsar himself declares the Gauls, whom he conquered, to have degenerated from their former splendour; which implies, that they had long before enjoyed great prosperity and opulence.

In confirmation of their having possessed these advantages, it is remarked, that the whole country of Gaul was governed by an association of intelligent priests, who were at once the legislators, the judges, and the moral instructors of the inhabitants. The Druids were constantly occupied with investigations of the phenomena of nature. Their knowledge in various departments led them to the belief of one God, and of the immortality of the soul. The principles of their doctrine were comprised in sixty thousand verses, containing an equal number of adages, which were easily impressed on the memory; and the first class of Druids was required to learn the whole of them by heart. From the analogy of their doctrine with that of Orpheus, Zoroaster, the Egyptians, the Gymnosophists, the Magi, and Hermes Trismegistus, the author apprehends such an identity of principles to be established, as prove them to have emanated from the same source, in the most remote ages. He even supposes the Celts to have spread their doctrine over the whole of the world that was then known. We shall not stop to examine the arguments on which he grounds his hypothesis; but merely remark, that his partiality to the Celtic nation is so strong, as to indicate to him their presence and influence, wherever instruction was communicated, or celebrity acquired.

When the Celts had obtained a permanent establishment throughout Gaul, and were divided into political societies, whether monarchical, aristocratic, or popular, they universally acknowledged the authority of the Druids; who presided in the general assemblies at Chartres; and passed sentence on such as were inimical to order, and disturbers of the public peace. They are supposed to have formed a third part of the whole Gallic nation. They were arranged into colleges, which were established in places distinguished by sacred monuments, or by extensive forests. Such were Carnac, Dreux, Chartres, Autun, Montmartre, Montjavoult; the forests of Ivry, Marseilles, the Ardennes, Le Forez, Lyons, Thoulouse, Bourdeaux, and Bourges. The priests who superintended punishments, inflicted them in the name of heaven: and it is well known that the sacrifical knife was never sharpened; implying, according to the Pythagorean allegory, that the sword should be reluctantly

tantly used. The Druidical excommunication prohibited shelter, fire, and water, to the culprit: deprived of every succour from his countrymen, he had only to chuse between banishment and death.

M. de Lambry has laboured to vindicate the Celts from the imputations of ignorance and barbarism, and their priests from that of sacrificing human victims. He supports his defence by the authority of authors, who, in general, were little disposed to defend, still less to applaud, the Celtic Theocracy. He conceives the charges of cruelty which have been brought against the Druids, to have arisen from the misinterpretation of a passage in Cæsar's Commentaries. Many authors speak of them as a people initiated in various sciences, and professing an exemplary morality, with a profound submission to the Supreme Being.

This work, which demonstrates the author's surprising extent and diversity of learning, closes with an etymological vocabulary of the different names assigned to Celtic monuments, by the various inhabitants of countries where they are found. M. de Lambry, who is conversant with the Celtic language, does not, like M. de Brigant, suppose it to be the source of all other tongues; but he has been very fortunate in referring to it for the illustration of many obsolete French terms. It is still spoken by a million of the natives of Lower Brittany, equally as by the Welch: and a great number of proverbial expressions used by several nations, are illustrated by this vocabulary, with a degree of ingenuity which renders it worthy of being generally consulted. Seven plates are inserted, representing the monuments which are described in the work.

Art. XXI. CORRESPONDENCE.

HITHERTO very little has appeared in this department of our work, although we have been favoured with numerous communications worthy of admission into it. They have usually expressed so strong an approbation of our endeavours to promote the public welfare, that the insertion of them would have savoured of ostentation. At length, we have received a letter of a very different description; and, in submitting it to the judgement of our readers, we have only to regret, that it presents in any unfavourable point of view a gentleman whom we have always respected, as an ingenious and very useful member of society.

To the Editor of the Eclectic Review.

Sir,

Having admitted into your last month's publication a review of Rees's System of Stenography, containing some very illiberal and unjust reflections upon my System of Short-Hand, I have no doubt you will do me the justice to insert my vindication of that System.

What the "accidental circumstances" are that have brought the Systems of Rich and of Gurney into more common practice we are not informed. It cannot be alleged that my System has been recommended to the public by any *illicit* means. I have been so far from availing myself of the fair and legitimate use of the public prints, that I have not expended five pounds in advertizing it for these last ten or fifteen years. I imagine, then, that the writer must allude to my own practice, which, it will not be denied, has been very considerable for upwards of forty years; and I should be glad to learn a better test of the utility of a System of Short-Hand, than the uninterrupted approbation of the professors

of the law of the highest rank for so long a period. If its legibility should be doubted, any person, who will take the trouble to call at my house, may have an opportunity of seeing clerks copying my short-hand notes of trials at law and arguments of counsel, at which they were not present, and therefore have not the advantage of recollection to assist in transcribing, which the writer himself would possess.

Will the writer of this article refer to any one person living who can write verbatim after a public speaker by Doctor Byrom's System, and read it immediately? If he cannot, how does he prove its utility, to say nothing of superiority? I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Walworth, JOSEPH GURNEY.
20th August, 1805.

P. S. If the writer of this Review had taken the trouble to read my System before he had condemned it (which give me leave to say is no bad method), he might have saved himself from falling into a most gross error, in asserting, "that the art of Short-Hand is indebted to our own nation for its origin," because he would there have learned, from the authority of Plutarch, that Cicero ("who was of the Eclectic sect") was the inventor of the art, and that he taught it to several persons, who took down, by the use of it, his celebrated orations in the Roman Senate.

Instead of reprinting any part of our article on Rees's Stenography, we request our readers to refer to the whole, as it stands in pp. 597, 598, of our Review for August. The passage to which Mr. Gurney refers in his letter, is from l. 20 to l. 17 from the bottom of the former page. The groundless insinuation contained in his P. S. deserves no reply: but our introductory remark, that "the art of short-hand is indebted to our own nation, not only in common with many other arts for its highest improvement, but for its origin, and every step of its progress," evidently requires explanation, since it has been misunderstood by Mr. G. It has not, however, the merit of originality: we remember having seen it, (and if our recollection does not fail) in Gibbs's History of Short-Hand, which is not now within our reach. We were satisfied, at the time, of its justice; and recent investigation has confirmed us in that persuasion.

As Mr. G. has taken some pains to correct what he supposed to be our mistake, it is incumbent on us to suggest an error or two into which he has been betrayed by his concern for our improvement. Our learned readers, on referring to Plutarch's Life of the younger Cato, (Bryant's Ed. Lond. 1723, p. 238,) will find that the author neither ascribes the invention of *Semeiography* (whatever *that* was) to *Cicero*, nor says that he taught it to others in order to take down *his* orations: he only mentions, that one of *Cato*'s orations was preserved, on a very memorable occasion, by such means; and that it was the first of *that* kind to which the Romans applied the practice. Plutarch, as a Greek, must have well known, that the Romans adopted this, like most other arts, from Greece: at least, if Diogenes Laertius be correct in his assertion, that we are indebted to it for the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon, to whom *he* attributes the *invention*. (H. Stephens's Ed. Col. 1616, p. 120.)

Having

Having rather more knowledge of the subject than Mr. G. has imputed to us, or appears himself to have acquired, it is obvious that we could not intend to deny, that both Greeks and Romans had *some* method of writing after a speaker. The point at issue between us, is, whether the art of Short-Hand, as practised in England, is derived from the custom of antiquity, or is *bona fide* a modern invention. The description which Plutarch gives of the mode pursued by Cicero's *Notarii*, does not of itself decide this point. He says, that they wrote εν μικροις και βραχεσι τυποις πολλων γραμματων εχοντα δυναμιν, in small and short marks, which expressed the sense of many letters. If these can be proved to be merely *arbitrary* characters, which had no relation to the *orthography* of words, then we apprehend our assumption of the Art of Short-Hand, as an English invention, to be justified. That the Roman Notæ must have been such, may be inferred from the information, that 1100 of these characters had been invented by Ennius, before the birth of Cicero; that Tiro, who was the principal amanuensis of the latter, increased that number; and that in the time of Seneca, it had amounted to 5000. (Pet. Diaconi lib. de Not. Lit. Rom. quoted by Astle on Writing, p. 173.) So, Quinctillian compares the artificial helps, which some of the Roman Orators used for the recollection of their compositions, to the characters used by the Notaries who committed them to writing. *Habeamus enim sane, ut qui notis, scribunt, certas imagines* OMNIUM. Inst. xi 2.

Much more might be said on this subject: but it is self-evident that a method which admitted of 5000, or even of 1100 characters, could not be *orthographical*; which is the characteristic of what we meant by the *Art of Short-Hand*. We, therefore, revert to Mr. Gurney's letter; in which we were not a little astonished to find him charge us with "some very illiberal and unjust reflections upon *his* System of Short-Hand." It was but once mentioned by us, and that incidentally, along with another system; both of which, as being much more known than Byrom's, we thought it incumbent on us to notice, in a transient manner, as *very inferior* to the latter.

So far were we from designing any offence to Mr G., that, in mentioning the system, we thought only of his father, who invented it. The accidental circumstance to which we referred, as having brought his method into common practice, was, his having, by early and long practice, attained to so great expedition in writing that short-hand, as eminently to qualify him for the employment of taking down the proceedings of courts of justice. The reputation which he thus acquired, has naturally been transferred to the system that he has used; which, but for this advantage, we apprehend, would have sunk into oblivion: for although, in our review of Mr. Rees's short-hand, we spoke nothing *but* the truth of Mr. Gurney's, we did not then deem it necessary to speak the whole truth; that is, that we think it not only very inferior to Byrom's, but inferior also to several other systems, which are themselves very inferior to the latter. At the same time, we are far from questioning his competency to the office which he has so long and respectably filled: nor do we doubt that *his* short-hand, or *any other existing*, might, with the help of arbitrary marks, and by equal expertness in the writer, suffice to transfer correctly on paper a speech as delivered. Byrom's

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may *certainly* be written more expeditiously than Gurney's, *cæteris paribus*; because his characters are more simple, and his rules better adapted to universal grammar, and the English language; *facts* which cannot be obviated, even though it should *happen* that no person had practised it sufficiently to write after a speaker. This may, or may *not* be the case: but if it be, it can arise only from the prevailing ignorance of Byrom's Short-Hand; an evil, to which we wished, for the public benefit, to apply a remedy.

Since hearing from Mr. G. we have adverted to several recent publications on short-hand; and to the last edition, (13th) which he has printed of his father's. He has new-modelled it, has thrown out more than half of the arbitrary characters, and has rendered it much more simple than it was: but its *principles* are too defective to admit, that any change, which is not *radical*, should raise it *nearly* to the level of Byrom's. It is, indeed, but justice to Mr. *Rees*, to declare, that *his* system, much as we censured it, is, in some respects, superior to Mr. Gurney's. We blamed *him* for representing the vowels by *lines*, instead of dots; but Mr. G. represents most of them by *two lines forming an angle!!* He does the same by the letter r, which occurs oftener than most consonants in the English language. We regard it as an inexcusable fault in short-hand, to denote *any* letter by an angular character: but what can be said of a system which applies so complicated a mark to letters that *most frequently* recur?

Mr. Gurney has compelled us to make these additional observations. It is with reluctance that we give offence to any person; still more to a person, whose character, like his, we sincerely respect. *Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed major amicus* VERITAS.

We have the pleasure to close our remarks on this subject, by recommending to our readers, Mr. MOLYNEUX's *Introduction to Byrom's Short Hand*, which we had not seen when we reviewed Mr. Rees's work. It comprises the substance of the original, and renders it more familiar to the student. A few defects, which we have observed in it, may easily be corrected in a new edition. It is printed for Sael and Co. at the same price with Mr. Gurney's publication.

ART. XXII. SELECT LITERARY INFORMATION.

*** *Gentlemen and Publishers who have works in the press, will oblige the Conductors of the* ECLECTIC REVIEW, *by sending information (post paid) of the subject, extent, and probable price, of such works; which they may depend on being communicated to the public, if consistent with our plan.*

A Correspondence has been opened with various parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of procuring interesting Literary intelligence, on the authenticity of which the public may depend.

A beautiful *Stereotype Prayer-Book*, in double columns, 12mo., with large face minion letter, on 264 plates, was published by the University of Cambridge, on July 3; and since then an 8vo. English Testament in long primer. These are the first fruits, we trust, of many excellent productions of this kind, which may be expected to proceed from that press. We are happy to hear, that the University of Oxford has adopted the same plan of printing; and that preparations are now making there to begin a new octavo edition of the Welsh Bible in Stereotype, of which the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has engaged twenty thousand copies. A Stereotype Pocket Bible, in Welsh, of twenty thousand copies, had been previously undertaken for the British and Foreign

Foreign Bible Society, by the University of Cambridge.

Mr. G. J. Wright is preparing for the press, An Alphabetical Arrangement of the Facts contained in "Annales de Chimie," from its commencement to the present time. Should his labours meet with success, Mr. W. proposes to extend the plan to the "Journal de Physique," and other periodical publications on the Continent, that the English reader may in one view, be presented with the labours of foreign philosophers.

The Booksellers have agreed to reprint *Dr. Johnson's English Poets*, with the addition of *Chaucer, Spenser*, and the other early poets, as well as the most eminent of those poets who have died since *Dr. Johnson's* series closed. The whole will form a complete body of English poetry. The early poets will be collated, and the additional lives written by *Mr. Alexander Chalmers*.

A new edition of *Dr. Johnson's* works, being the fourth since his death, is also in the press, and will appear in the early part of the winter. This has some additions and illustrative notes.

The first Number of a new Work is in the press, under the title of the Academical Magazine, written by a member of the University of Oxford. This Magazine is intended to contain distinct treatises for the use of schools upon various branches of literature, particularly on arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, Latin and Greek.

Mr. Elmes the architect, is engaged in a Poem, in blank verse, on the Progress of Architecture, consisting of three books, viz. Egypt, Greece, and Rome; wherein he traces its progress through those three grand dynasties of art and classical architecture. He illustrates his poem with copious notes, analogous episodes, and historical anecdotes. Two of them (Egypt and Greece) are finished, and the entire work will be published early in the ensuing winter.

Mr. Clark, of Isleworth, has in the press, a Work, the intent of which is to demonstrate, from the constitution and reproduction of the animal creation, the impossibility that beings so constituted could have had their existence in virtue of undirected energies; that they must have been the effect of a sovereign intelligence. He intends it as a supplement to Paley's evidences of Natural Religion.

The Rev. T. Gabb has issued Proposals for printing by subscription, a Work, entitled, Finis Pyramidis, or the Recovery of the Standard of Linear Measure from the Pyramid of Giza near ancient Memphis in Egypt.

Mr. Bigland, author of Letters on the Study of History, is preparing for the press, Letters on Natural History, and on the Formation of the Universe; on a new plan, for the use of schools.

Mr. Allnutt, of Henley upon Thames, has invented a mode of printing plans of Estates with moveable types, which unites three very essential requisites, correctness, neatness, and cheapness.

R. E. Scott, A. M. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, is preparing for publication, Elements of Intellectual Philosophy; or, an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, tending to ascertain the principles of a rational logic.

Mr. J. Briggs, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press, Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eye, illustrated with cases; translated from the Italian of Antonio Scarpa, F.R.S. &c. with notes.

Mr. Dix, author of a Treatise on Land Surveying, intends to publish an Atlas for Children, in numbers, each number to contain 3 Maps, price 1s. plain; 2s. coloured.

In the press, and speedily will be published, the Triumph of Religion illustrated in the life and death of Miss Mary Mallett, of Lowestoft, January 29, 1804, in the 24th year of her age; by John Riles; price 1s. 3d. 8vo. Pages about 70.

Mr. Riles is also preparing for the press, An Abridgement of Limborch's Body of Divinity: it will be printed in an 8vo volume, of about 500 pages.

Shortly will be published, An Essay on the best Means of civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India, which obtained Mr. Buchanan's prize at the University of Glasgow; by the Rev. J. Mitchell, M. A.

AMERICA.

Sketches of the Life of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D. of Newport, in New England, have been published by Dr. West, of Stockbridge.

Mr. Scott's Family Bible is re-printing at Philadelphia.

Memoirs of the Life, &c. of Sir William Jones, by Lord Teignmouth, are also printing there (an abridgement we conceive.)

Cautions to Young Persons concern-

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ing Health, in a public lecture delivered at the close of the medical course at Cambridge in N. E. November, 1804; containing the general doctrine of chronic diseases, shewing the evil tendency of the use of tobacco upon young persons; more especially the pernicious effects of smoking cigarrs, with observations on the use of ardent and vinous spirits in general; by Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Jay's first volume of Sermons has been re-printed at Boston.

The Journal of a Tour N. W. of the Alleghany Mountains, made in the spring of 1803, with original maps and views; by Thaddeus Harris, M. A. Boston.

Democracy Unveiled; or, Tyranny stripped of the Garb of Patriotism; by Christopher Caustic, LL.D. Boston.

Saurin's Sermons, 6 vols. are re-printed at New York.

A Monthly Publication has just commenced at Charlestown (Massachusetts), entitled, The Panoplist, or The Christian's Armory, the profits of which are devoted to objects of charity. It contains Religious Communications, Selections, Reviews of New Publications, Religious Intelligence, Literary Intelligence, List of New Publications, and Poetry. We are told that it is conducted by Clergymen and other Gentlemen of respectability; price 20 cents.

The legislature of South Carolina has passed a law, dividing the state into 119 school districts, to each of which they have given 100 dollars toward building a school-house, and 150 dollars for supporting a schoolmaster.

GERMANY.

A new and much improved edition of *Büsching's Geography*, which has been rendered indispensable by recent political changes, will speedily be published. A general account of Europe by Professor Norman, of Rostock, will be prefixed; and each country included in it will be described by a well informed resident. The other parts of the globe will, in this edition, be supplied. Mr. Hartman furnishes the description of Africa: one volume of which is in readiness. Mr. Spangel, who undertook that of Asia, and was peculiarly qualified to supply information respecting India, had finished but one volume at his death. He is succeeded in this work by Professor Wahl, of Halle. He published a volume on the subject at the last Leipzig fair, which is entirely occupied with a view of the various sources, whence information respecting India, and Asia in general, is to be drawn. North America was undertaken by Mr. Ebeling, of Hamburgh, who has completed five volumes on the subject.

Many writers are employed in preparing less extensive geographical works; among others, Mr. Lotte, a respectable merchant in Hamburgh.

It is in the department of ancient classics, that the emulation of the German literati appears chiefly to be stimulated. Many have come forth from the school of *Heyne*. The edition of *Homer's Iliad*, by Professor Wolf, who prefixed an elaborate collection of proofs, deduced from internal and external circumstances, that *all* the poems ascribed to Homer were not written by the same hand, has excited great attention in France, where it has been opposed by the learned Reviewer of the historians of Alexander the Great.

The doubts, which had been started in England, on the authenticity of the four celebrated orations supposed to have been delivered by Cicero after his return from exile, and which had been refuted by Gesner in his lectures before the Royal Society at Gottingen, from 1753 to 1759, were revived by Mr. Wolf, who reprinted, in 1801, the arguments on both sides of the question, with his objections to those of Gesner, and intimations that the authenticity of another famous oration of Cicero might be disputed. Accordingly, in the following year, he printed the oration *pro Marcello*, with an introduction, and commentary, maintaining it to be spurious. These essays, which we apprehend to have been merely sportive, threw the public censors of literature into no small perplexity and consternation; and they seem to have thought Wolf, like Antæus, to be invincible on the soil from which he sprung. At length, Wormius ventured to encounter him on Danish ground: and printed another edition of the controverted oration, with annotations, in which, step by step, he gravely refuted M. Wolf, probably much to the amusement of the latter, whose only view is thought to have been, to indulge his humour at the expense of persons who prided themselves on the reputation of superior criticism.

Two plans of a new edition of the *Greek and Roman Classics* were formed, nearly at the same juncture, by the booksellers Dieterich, of Göttingen, and Göschen, of Leipzig; the former under the

the direction of M. Ruperti; the latter, of Professor Eichstadt, of Jena. M. Dieterich has already completed several of the Latin Classics: but they come short, both in critical acumen, and in the style of publication, of the patterns which M. Göschen has furnished; although the last are the least expensive. The paper and type of these would do no discredit to the English press. In this form, six books of *Cicero's Epistles*, published by Martino Loguna, have been printed, with more than 4000 various readings; and the first part of Cicero's *Orations*, by Professor Schultz, including the four books *Rhetoricorum ad Herennii*: these the learned editor ascribes to the Grammarian Antonius Gnipho, mentioned by Suetonius; but he regards them as the model from which Cicero composed his treatise *de Inventione*, as a juvenile exercise. It is well known, that the strong resemblance which subsists between these two treatises, has given occasion to a variety of opinions among critics. That of M. Schultz is supported by close argument, and by historical probability.

The new edition of *Tacitus*, with Ruperti's Commentary, published (at the late Leipzig fair) by Dieterich, is merely a compilation, printed with bad types on coarse paper. At the same time, M. Fritsch, of Leipzig, published an edition of the younger *Pliny's* works, edited by Schäfer; and also, of *Propertius*, by Mr. Kuinöl, of Giessen. The former is an improvement of Gesner's edition; and is printed with excellent types, on fine paper: but the latter is, in these respects, much inferior to Heyne's Tibullus.

Mr. John Müller, whose History of Switzerland, though not yet completed, has established his character as the first German historian of his time, is expected shortly to favour the public with an *Universal History*, which is earnestly looked for.

Two volumes of a *History of Swabia*, extending to the middle ages, have been published by M. Pfister. His work has merit, but it betrays so close an imitation of the style of Müller, as to render a disparity of talents only the more conspicuous.

M. J. Hübler has completed his History of the Ancients, from the formation of States to the termination of the Roman Republic (*Handbuch der allgemeinen Voelkergeschichte alter Zeiten.*) The 5th and last volume, just published, includes a period of forty years, commencing with the last year of the reign of Julius Cæsar, and terminating with the absolute sovereignty of Octavius. The author has added, An Account of the Wars against the Parthians, conducted by Crassus and Anthony, and an abridgment of the Jewish History, commencing with the reigns of the Asmonean princes, and terminating with the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

M. J. G. Meigen, of Brunswick, has undertaken a work on the Classification and Description of European two-winged Insects (Diptera.) It commences with a sketch of the systems of Linnæus, De Geer, Fabricius, and Latreille, relative to this order. The 8 plates, which accompany the 1st part, are devoted to the explanation of those generic characters which the author adopts: he describes no species which he has not seen and examined.

M. G. Hechenburg has commenced at Salzburg, a work intended to comprise the poisonous plants of the bishopric of that name, and, deeming the plants themselves properly prepared, to afford more correct ideas of their forms, structure, and peculiarities, than engravings or descriptions can do, he has published the first two parts of an *herbal*; the specimens contained therein being carefully prepared and well selected. The letter-press indicates the names of the plants, the situations where they flourish, and their poisonous qualities. Among the plants contained in the parts already published, the English botanist will recognise several indigenous in this country; they are, in the first part, 1. *Solanum dulcamara*; 2. *Solanum nigrum*; 3. *Æthusa cynapium*; 4. *Euphorbia peplus*; 5. *Euphorbia cyparissias*; 6. *Aconitum napellus*. In the 2d part, 1. *Cyclamen europæum*; 2. *Colchicum autumnale*; 3. *Daphne mezereum*; 4. *Paris quadriplia*; 5. *Euphorbia exigua*; 6. *Datura stramonium*.

A work entitled, *Specimen Floræ Erlangensis, auctore F. Schweiger*, has been commenced at Erlang; the part published, contains a description of those plants growing in the environs of Erlang, which are included in the first 13 classes of Linnæus, with the characteristic distinctions, and German systematic names: it contains no rare plants.

M. G. Londe has published at Gottingen, in 1 vol. 8vo. 539 pages, A Manual of Botany, for the use of Physicians and Druggists. *Handbuch der Botanik.* It contains the plants adopted in medical practice, classed according to the system of Linnæus, and with the descriptions

scriptions of that celebrated naturalist: the general characters of the classes, and particular characters of the individual plants: the works in which they are represented, such as those of Blackwel, Jaquin, Oeder, and others: the countries of which they are native; the parts used medicinally; the different kinds sold; and the various modes of adulterating them: it is terminated by an Index of the Plants described. (For a work, similar at least in plan, see p. 717.)

At Berlin, M. F. J. Frenzel has published an elaborate performance on the circulation of the Sap in Plants and Trees, and on the origin of Mushrooms. Under the first head, he endeavours to refute the theory of Duhamel: under the second, (after collecting the various hypotheses of different writers), to prove, that mushrooms are produced from the decayed particles of plants, and are therefore formed on the trunks of old trees, roots, &c. The title is, *Physiologische Betrachtungen über den Umlauf des Safts in den Pflanzen und Baumen*, &c.

A *Catalogue of the Medical and Physical Library* of the late Professor Baidinger, of Marpurg, has been published. He is said to have been the most curious man, perhaps, in Germany, with respect to every thing connected with the medical science. His library contains 16,000 volumes, exclusive of detached dissertations, treatises, or memoirs. The number of editions, which he possessed of the aphorisms of Hippocrates alone, exceeded one hundred. He was fifty years in forming the collection.

The well known German journal, entitled, *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, which has been carried on forty fears, and during great part of that time has possessed considerable influence, will close with the present year; the editor, M. Nicolai, being obliged, by his great age, to resign the undertaking.

SWITZERLAND.

A posthumous work of Lavater is announced, entitled, Simeon, or Discourses for aged Christians.

FRANCE.

M. Sebastien Gerardin de Miremont has published an Elementary Treatise on Botany (Tableau élémentaire de Botanique) 1 vol. 8vo. The method pursued by M. Gerardin in this work is as follows: he traces the progressive improvement of Botany from the origin of the science to the present time: he then enlarges on its utility, as relative to the arts, to medicine, and to agriculture. To this interesting part of his work he adds an historical Essay on Tournefort, Linnæus, and Jussieu: the systems of these authors are explained in the course of the work with perspicuity and conciseness. The work is terminated by an alphabetical table of the medicinal virtues of the most common plants: 250 figures are contained in 8 plates.

Art. XXIII. LIST OF WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

We hope that no writer will take exception at the omission of his work in the following list, as information respecting it may not have reached us;—and the insertion of any work should not be considered as a sanction of it: the list consisting of articles, which we have not examined.

AGRICULTURE.

A short Treatise on several Improvements recently made in Hot-houses; by J. Loudon, 8vo. 12s.

Georgical Essays, Vols. 5 and 6; by Dr. Hunter, of York, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Complete Grazier; or, Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant; by a Lincolnshire Grazier, 10s. 6d.

Pomona Britannica, or Correct Delineations of British Fruits, coloured; by Brookshaw, 1l. 6s.

The Farming Calendar for Country Gentlemen, 1s.

ANTIQUITIES.

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